MISPLACED CONFIDENCE;

OR,

FRIENDSHIP BETRAYED:

CONTAINING,

A Genuine NARRATIVE of Real Misfortunes;

Interſperſed with ſtriking Anecdotes of ſome of

The moſt illuſtrious Characters of the Preſent Age,

As well as of Antient Hiſtory.

FRONTI NULLA FIDES.

" VIRTUE (for mere *good-nature* is a tool)
" Is ſenſe and ſpirit, with humanity:
" 'Tis ſometimes angry, and its frown confounds;
" 'Tis even *vindictive*, but *in vengeance juſt*."

ARMSTRONG.

VOLUME III.

LONDON: Printed for the AUTHOR,
AND SOLD BY
FIELDING and WALKER, in PATER-NOSTER-ROW,
And J. WHEBLE, in FLEET-STREET.

MDCCLXXVII.

22

BRITISH MUSEUM

FRIENDSHIP BETRAYED:

OR,

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE;

OR,

FRIENDSHIP BETRAYED.

LETTER XXXV.

I SHALL now, Sir John, draw to a conclusion of those animadversions which the violence of conjugal and parental affection has naturally excited me to make, but which, when I took up the pen, I meant not so far to extend; but grief, though often silent, is also frequently very loquacious.——

BEFORE whatever court of law you may bring what I have ſaid, it will naturally be conſidered that I am pleading for thoſe whoſe happineſs I prefer to my exiſtence, and the continuance of whoſe miſery will make me indifferent about either my *own* life or *your's*.——I have ſtruggled with philoſophy for a period of ten years, but the proverb may at length be verified, HUMANUM EST ERRARE.—— It is my hourly prayer to heaven, however, that I may continue to forbear to proceed to that unavailable redreſs which the cuſtomary laws of honor give me a right to demand of you; or to chaſtiſe you otherwiſe, if you refuſe to gratify me.——Your perfidiouſneſs and ingratitude have deſtroyed my peace of mind and conjugal felicity more than if you had committed a crime which, however

ever extenſive, could have been *ideally* diſtreſsful only, and for which you would have been ſentenced to ſuffer by the laws of your country,—which are defective in not chaſtiſing that ingratitude which every divine and moral writer of eminence has reckoned more criminal than all other vices, and on which account the rich villain repeats the diabolical act with impunity.——The aſſertions of ſuch a man, however opulent he may be, ought never to be credited;—he is only (as the poet ſays) a *monſter* in a human ſhape, and ſhould be baniſhed the ſociety of all good men.

" The wretch whom gratitude once fails to bind,
" To truth, or honor, let him lay no claim,
" But ſtand confeſs'd the *brute*, diſguis'd in man."

Yes, Sir John!—if ever I fall, we will fall *together*.——The cauſe of an injured

family ſhall at laſt be revenged, and the cataſtrophe of the writer's hiſtory ſhall include your *own deſerved fate.*——Some future dramatic bard may then exhibit you where your hard heart—your treacherous ingratitude to one who had ſuffered in ſerving you, and your inhumanity towards virtue in diſtreſs, will ſcarcely fail to draw tears of pity from an affected audience!——

Where could the poet find a more tender ſubject for ſuch a theatrical diſplay, than in the authentic repreſentation of an unaffected tale of *genuine* diſtreſs?——A virtuous couple, who had ſhewn an affection for each other not equalled in the period of a century, has philoſophically reſolved to continue abſent from each other till they could conveniently come together.——A man of

power

power and extenſive opulence, by *falſe promiſes* and *artful perſuaſions*, brings them together more early; when they find themſelves unable to re-ſeparate.---Relying on the proviſion promiſed them, and thinking that gratitude would naturally haſten the performance of ſuch engagement on their being found to be united, they venture to marry.---Their nuptial joys, at firſt blended with uneaſy fears, are ſoon converted into tears of ſorrow. A letter from their patron throws them into deſpair.---The huſband, claſping his weeping bride in his arms, obtains her conſent to go and perſonally endeavor to move his humanity.---He goes;—*(ſee the parting ſcene in their publiſhed narrative)*—and renews his importunities in vain!---In the mean time the widowed wife advances in her pregnancy and is delivered in his abſence.—Her huſband, racked with mental inquietude, be-

comes

comes sick, and is reduced to great distress. —He applies to his patron for that temporary support without which he is told nature could no longer exist; and to excite his pity the more, is reminded of the *cause* from which his distress originated, but meets with no redress.—— He is assisted by the friendly contributions of strangers, and recovers from his sickness as far as the state of his mind will permit him.—Waiting for the occurrence of some favorable turn of fortune before he returned to increase an offspring to be miserable with the object for whom his affection daily increases, and still entertaining some distant hopes that his patron would at last be grateful, he is detained from her arms for a period of SEVEN YEARS; when he *first* sees the existing pledge of their loves!—*(See the scene of their meeting in the continuation of their history, when published.)*——Destitute of

the

the means of procuring a livelihood, a hiſtory of their lives had been laid before the public for the purpoſe of obtaining redreſs;—their ungrateful and unfeeling patron cruelly endeavors to fruſtrate the ſucceſs of ſuch an attempt, and to prevent the public's peruſing what he is aſhamed to find open to their inſpection. ——For this purpoſe various ſecret ſtratagems are uſed, and *no expence is ſpared*, to effect ſuch a diabolical effort.—A perſon of the moſt infamous character is *hired* to execute conſpiracies which his opulent protector dares not avow.—— The lovers ſtruggle with adverſity for ſome time till every virtuous endeavor fails any longer to preſerve them from final ruin.——They make *the laſt* attempt to emerge from their calamities, by a ſecond appeal to the public,—are again oppoſed by their perfidious patron.

——The

——The husband of the unhappy fair-one (one of the moſt beautiful, ſenſible, and virtuous women in the world) over-come by the laſt ſuggeſtions of deſpair, *revenges* the traitor in a deſerved manner, —and here a fatal cataſtrophe cloſes the ſcene!——However they may be laughed at by ſavage minds, theſe, Sir John, are no unnatural concluſions, and may here-after be verified—*to the diſgrace of your family.*

THIS is aſſuredly the laſt time I ſhall voluntarily ſubmit to addreſs you with *the pen*, ſhould no conciliation ſuper-vene;—the laſt time I ſhall indicate a de-ſire of forgiving your ingratitude and in-humanity from a motive, I have ſaid, which ſhould influence thoſe who wiſh to be happy on the other ſide of the grave.

——— "The

———" The reconciling grave
" Swallows diſtinction firſt that made us foes;
" There all lie down in peace together."

WHATEVER envy or animoſity we may entertain againſt one another on this ſide eternity, we ſhall loſe the remembrance of them when the ſame deſtroying power which equally viſits the palace and the cottage, and which is daily ſending thoſe around us to the manſions of the dead, ſhall cloſe the uncertain date of our own lives—prior to our appearance before that Supreme Tribunal where we are to receive that eternal ſentence which ſhall be found to coincide with our conduct during the period of our probation, and which ſhall doom us to endleſs happineſs, or perpetual miſery!

LETTER

LETTER XXXVI.

——" He that acts unjustly
" Is the worst rebel to himself; and tho' now
" Ambition's trumpet, and the drum of power,
" May drown the sound, yet Conscience will one day
" Speak loudly to him."——

AT the conclusion of the preceding letter, I had closed my animadversions, and committed myself to that nocturnal repose which has long been interrupted by uneasy reflections——such as are felt by the tender husband and the affectionate parent who finds himself unable, with every virtuous endeavor, to supply the necessary wants of his family.

" Tir'd nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep!
" He, like the world, his ready visit pays
" Where Fortune smiles; the wretched he forsakes:
" Swift, on his downy pinions, flies from woe,
" And lights on lids unsullied with a tear."

EXHAUSTED

EXHAUSTED Nature at length ſunk into a ſlumber, but reſtleſs Imagination was ſtill awake, and ſurveyed you in that condition which cauſed you to make the following exclamations :——

"IN vain, my friends, would you ſtrive "to conſole me !——One particular re- "troſpection of my paſt life imbitters "my dying moments, and agitates my "mind with the moſt painful apprehen- "ſions for my approaching fate.——

"What *now* avails the pomp of gran- "deur, or the glare of equipage ?—— "Baneful deluſions ! that for a while "dazzle our eyes with a falſe luſtre, and "elate our hearts with vain ideas—till "the reſiſtleſs hand of death commands "us to quit the emblazoned carriage for

" the gloomy grave; where the king and
" the beggar find an equal accommoda-
" tion, and are reſolved into the ſame
" original clay.——

" YES, my friends!—vain are your
" offices!—vain your lamentations!——
" One ſingle reflection cauſes me to view
" with horror the tremendous gulph of
" ETERNITY!——I have always adhered
" to the proteſtant perſuaſion, and per-
" formed the *ceremonial* part of religious
" worſhip,—yet when I conſider the na-
" ture of my conduct towards thoſe
" whom my ingratitude—my perfidy—
" has rendered ſo long miſerable, I am na-
" turally led to revolve on Shakeſpeare's
" deſcription of an external religioniſt.*
" ——The

" * He was a man that would keep church duly," &c.
SHAKESPEARE'S PURITAN.

" ——The review of ſuch exerciſes fails
" to ſupply the requiſite conſolation.——
" Who can bear the poignant reproaches
" of conſcious guilt!——Juſtly does the
poet exclaim,

" Guilt is the ſource of ſorrow; 'tis the fiend,
" The avenging fiend, that follows us behind
" With whips and ſtings."——

" PROVIDENCE has been pleaſed to en-
" truſt me with great treaſures, and, like
" the rich man in the goſpel, I have re-
" fuſed to adminiſter the ſmalleſt relief
" to virtue in diſtreſs!——I have ſhut
" up my bowels of compaſſion where
" they ought to have been extended, and
" have been guilty of that ſin of inhu-
" manity which, we are told in ſcripture,
" will *alone* condemn the tranſgreſſor to
" eternal miſery.——What muſt be my
" fate on the other ſide of the grave,

" ſhould Heaven verify ſuch aſſurances
" of holy information?——*Depart from*
" *me, ye curſed, into everlaſting fire, pre-*
" *pared for the devil and his angels*;—*for*
" *I was hungry, and ye gave me no meat*;—
" *thirſty, and ye gave me no drink*;—*I was*
" *ſick, and ye viſited me not.*

" I HAVE been year after year endea-
" voring to increaſe my eſtate only to be
" the more able to gratify my ambitious
" propenſities, and to aggrandize my fa-
" mily.——MONEY has always been the
" idol of my heart; and I could never
" part with a ſhilling but where it was
" given to promote the ſucceſs of ſome
" *intereſted* view. Hence what I have
" given under the maſk of charity and
" diſintereſted benevolence only tends to
" make me now the more miſerable.——
" What future puniſhments are denoun-

" ced in ſcripture againſt the avaritious
" and *unfeeling* wretch---who broods over
" his accumulated treaſures, and cares
" not how many of his fellow-creatures
" are ſtarving around him; or if he is
" ſometimes forced to commiſerate their
" ſufferings, has not the heart to admi-
" niſter to their neceſſities, unleſs con-
" ſtrained thereto, in order to gratify
" ſome *ſelfiſh* conſideration."

" Not always actions, ſays Mr. Pope,
" ſhew the man.——I have never fail-
" ed to diſcharge thoſe contracts in my
" *commercial* traffic with mankind on
" which depended my ſucceſs in trade,
" and that reputation of an honeſt man
" which, from pride and partial conſi-
" derations, I wiſhed to poſſeſs; nor
" have I ever committed any of thoſe
" vices from which avarice and pride

" have conjointly reſtrained me:—but
" I have been guilty of what is equal to
" murder and rapine,—I have been un-
" grateful and perfidious to MY FRIEND!
" —I have cauſed two unfortunate indi-
" viduals to be miſerable for a ſeries of
" years whom I was bound by every law
" of honor and of gratitude to render
" happy.*——

" HERE conſcience exclaims againſt
" me.——I refuſed to contribute a ſingle
" ſixpence out of my abundance, to pro-
" cure a ſcanty meal for my friend
" (whom I had a little before cauſed to
" reſign his bread to ſerve me) at a time
" when I was given to underſtand that
" he had eat nothing for three days, and
" was confined to his bed by ſickneſs.—
" Here

" * He that's ungrateful has no guilt but *one*."
Dr. YOUNG.

" Here was INGRATITUDE!—more cri-
" minal in the eye of reaſon and huma-
" nity, though not cognoſcible by hu-
" man laws, than the moſt ſavage action
" of the moſt uncivilized barbarian.——
" But I have increaſed my guilt by en-
" deavoring to fruſtrate the efforts of
" my friend to emerge from his calami-
" ties by laying his caſe before the pub-
" lic.—Aſhamed of my conduct (which
" my natural pride would not permit me
" to own, nor my natural avarice to a-
" mend) I wiſhed to prevent a general
" peruſal of my friend's hiſtory, in order
" that my ingratitude and perfidy might
" be the leſs generally known.——For
" this purpoſe I took a perſon into my
" ſervice who poſſeſſed ſuch principles,
" and had been guilty of ſuch actions, as
" (had he not been protected by unde-
" ſerved favor) would have brought him

" to

" to a deſerved end,—whoſe compliances
" I had it in my power to command, and
" enabled him, by the bribery of pecu-
" niary rewards and promiſes of future
" favor, to uſe his utmoſt endeavors for
" ſuch a diabolical purpoſe.——Not be-
" ing able to refute what had been clearly
" proved againſt me, I was obliged to
" employ this perſon in the purſuit of
" various private ſtratagems to impede
" the ſale of the work, and to aſſert that
" he knew I had never promiſed to pro-
" vide for the author, and that his hiſ-
" tory contained nothing but lying in-
" vective.——Theſe villainous proceed-
" ings he may perhaps, one day or other,
" declare on his death-bed; as alſo my
" having encouraged him to affirm other
" circumſtances which had not the leaſt
" foundation in truth, and which I durſt
" not *myſelf* aver in a public manner.—

" And

" And after all, I ſtill remained publicly " condemned of that *damning* ſin—want " of charity to *my friend in diſtreſs!* and " which his writings rendered manifeſtly " apparent to the whole world. How- " ever I might elude the charge of a " want of *integrity*, my want of *gratitude* " and *humanity* were indiſputable.

" HAVING found that ſome of the ar- " tifices made uſe of to intercept the ſale " of the work had reached the ears of " the author, and that he intended to " communicate them in a continuation " of his hiſtory, I have lately been en- " deavoring, by the aſſiſtance of my be- " fore-mentioned *ſervant*, (whom I had " money enough to bribe even to *perjure* " himſelf), to prevent the raiſing of that " ſubſcription without which I imagined " the author could not publiſh it,—who

" had,

" had, doubtleſs, a powerful adverſary
" to contend with, my ſituation and a-
" bilities being ſo much more favor-
" able to the execution of my deſigns.
" ——This reflection torments me the
" more; as it was the more difficult for
" my aggrieved friend to procure the
" attention of the public towards his diſ-
" treſſes, who, where truth is not evi-
" dently conſpicuous, are always moſt
" ready to liſten to the moſt opulent ſide,
" and to admit of every palliation from
" that quarter.

" The ſavage Indian, untaught at ſchools,
" Who follows Nature, and obeys her rules,
" Of ſuch ingratitude would be aſham'd,
" Would weep to hear my cruel conduct nam'd.

" O my friends, who here ſurround me,
" —what extenſive ſums have I parted
" with for the ſelfiſh gratification of am-
" bitious

" bitious propenſities !——How happy
" would one or two of thoſe thouſands I
" lately expended to gain an election
" which I loſt, have rendered the unfor-
" tunate lovers ! and how more grateful
" would have been the reflection of ſuch
" a benevolent transferment !——What
" anxiety of mind have I ſuſtained from
" my former conduct,—what agreeable
" ſenſations had I continued to feel from
" a review of the latter !

" When, in order to ſerve myſelf, I
" encouraged their union, by promiſing
" to provide for them, had I bid them
" draw upon me till I fulfilled my en-
" gagement, and thereby prevented their
" ſeparation, what heart-felt pleaſure had
" I experienced !——or, when I beheld
" the anguiſh and miſery they ſuſtained in
" the abſence of each other, and read the

" affecting

" affecting letter that was committed to
" my inſpection, a letter that might have
" ſoftened the moſt unfeeling breaſt,*—
" inſtead of totally diſregarding their
" complaints, had I, though I had not
" been bound by any other laws of obli-
" gation than thoſe of humanity, imme-
" diately brought them together, and
" placed them in an agreeable ſituation,
" this would have been rewarding that
" *virtuous* love which in an age like the
" preſent ought to be the more encou-
" raged, and with what celeſtial tranſ-
" ports might my boſom have glowed!
" ——O beneficence!—thy eſſence muſt
" ſurely be of heavenly origin,—muſt
" participate of the nature of the Deity;
" and thoſe who know not thy divine
" ſenſations, muſt be incapable to reliſh
" the

* A letter of CELIA's.

" the congenial joys of immortal feli-
" city !——

" How little knows the inſuſceptive heart
" The pleaſing force of ſoothing others' woe ;
" Stranger to joys ſoft pity can impart,
" And tears ſweet ſympathy can teach to flow.

" HAD I not acted thus, how tranquil
" and ſerene might now have been my
" recollective thoughts, and how grate-
" fully might I have expired.—Inſtead of
" this, I have been continually buſied in
" purſuing mercenary plans for increa-
" ſing thoſe treaſures which, like the
" fooliſh ſinner in the goſpel after he
" had got all his barns filled, I muſt
" now leave----to experience, perhaps,
" that eternal miſery under which the
" rich man is repreſented to be torment-
" ed, who acted towards the object that
" ſollicited his charity in a ſimilar man-

" ner as I acted towards my friend when
" in a similar situation, and whom I was
" bound by those obligations of honor
" and gratitude to relieve which my
" predecessor does not appear to have
" been.——

" Pity me, my friends!——yet what
" avails your pity?——I find myself
" going!—Eternity opens to my view!
" ——The precipice is dreadful, and I
" am loth to enter on the awful transit.
" ——Now do I feel the energy of those
" lines I have formerly repeated in a
" theatrical character, and which I ought
" to have better applied than I have hi-
" therto done:——

" Say, hast thou meditated well on death?—
" 'Tis not the Stoick's lesson got by rote,
" The pomp of words, and pedant dissertation,
" That can support thee in that hour of terror:

" Books

" Books have taught cowards to talk nobly of it,
" But when the trial comes, they ſtart, and ſtand
" aghaſt."

" ADIEU, my friends!——The lovers
" will *at laſt* be happy from what I now
" bequeath to them.——This codicil to
" my will is the moſt agreeable act I
" have ever performed; and on this
" transferment of what I can no longer
" enjoy, reſts all my fate of future hap-
" pineſs."——Here, Sir John, I thought you expired; while tears of ſympathy ſo plentifully diſtreamed from my eyes, that they were ſtill on my cheeks when I awoke.——The ſcene has been viſionary, and you will probably treat it with as much contempt.

I SHALL only ſubjoin, that your *partial* adherents will repeat, when they ſee theſe pages, that it is very *ungenteel* to

criticiſe ſo freely as I have done on the conduct of a perſon of *your rank and fortune:*——ſuch an obſervation is ſo evidently fooliſh and abſurd, that it would be ſuperfluous to comment upon it.

The AUTHOR.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED,
Jan. 22, 1775.

POSTSCRIPT.

IN a review of ſome detached manuſcripts that fell into the writer's hands whilſt theſe volumes were in the preſs, one of them was found to contain the following narrative; which has been thought to be no improper ſupplement to the general ſubject of the work.——The author of the latter will be ſorry if a ſuppoſed alluſion to any particular part thereof ſhould incline the reader to diſpute the authenticity of that *benevolence*

recorded in ſuch an addition, or to apprehend *ſuch* parts of it to be a *reverſed* repreſentation; as the whole is introduced with a view to excite that general imitation which may conduce to the *gegeral* advantage of mankind.

POSTSCRIPT.

A REVIEW OF

GENUINE BENEVOLENCE:

A MORAL ESSAY.

THERE is nothing to be conſidered as blameable or praiſe-worthy in the actions of mankind, but according to the *motives* from which they ariſe.——The contributing to the relief of our fellow-creatures in diſtreſs from any other primary impulſe than that of a ſympathetic concern for their condition, is not *genuine benevolence*; nor the moſt punctual diſcharge

charge of commercial contractions from the conſideration of the law's conſtraint, or worldly reputation, *real honeſty*; however ſuch diſtinctions may happen to be confounded by the ſuperficial determinations of the world.——The ſubſequent narration contains a ſtriking diſplay of that benevolence of diſpoſition which juſtly claims a ſincere tribute of applauſe; and which (poſſeſſed of the power) acquires more permanent honor and internal ſatisfaction than (abſtractedly conſidered) can poſſibly ariſe from the luxury of affluence, or the ſplendor of equipage.

A HUMANE creditor becoming acquainted with the diſtreſſed ſituation of one of his debtors, whom he knew to be poſſeſſed of the moſt honorable principles, and whoſe apologies for his procraſtinated payments he had found to be very

different

different from the common form of ſuch excuſes—he ſent for him on the evening of the ſame day, and addreſſed him in the following terms:

"Mr. ——," (ſays he) "I want to "ſpeak a few words with you: pray be "ſeated.——This wine is a trial of half "a pipe ſent me in a preſent by a very "reſpectable acquaintance who lately "went to one of the Madeira Iſlands; "be ſo kind as to give me your opinion "of it. * * * * * "—Give me leave to drink Mrs. ——'s "health, along with your own; wiſhing "you to participate of every happineſs "this world can afford you."——A riſing ſigh prevented any other acknowledgment from his gueſt than a reſpectful congée, while a ſilent tear fell from his eye, unperceived by his hoſpitable entertainer, who thus reſumed his diſcourſe:

"My

"My dear friend," (continues he) "I "received this afternoon your *ingenuous* "apology for having been so long in my "debt. You have not, like many of "my other debtors, expressed a super- "cilious offence at my demanding my "own, or taken no notice of my appli- "cations for payment; nor have you "endeavored to deceive me by those e- "vasive pretexts so commonly urged on "similar occasions; such as telling me "you had not yet been able to call in "any of your lent monies---or that you "are soon to be possessed of a genteel "employment in the service of Govern- "ment---or to be rendered independent "by the liberality of some opulent rela- "tion. You have, on the contrary, told "me in a very civil manner, that you "can only promise to pay me as soon as

"you

" you are able to accompliſh it; and,
" however ſuch a proceeding is tolerated
" by human laws, I hope I ſhall never
" act ſo repugnant to the precepts of re-
" ligion and humanity, as to compel an
" *honeſt* man to pay me more early.——
" In ſuch a declaration, your honeſty
" and humility is equally conſpicuous:
" and, however ſuch an acknowledgment
" may fail to ſatisfy an unfeeling or ava-
" ritious mind, it cannot but have ſuffi-
" cient weight with a humane and bene-
" volent diſpoſition.

" I AM very ſenſible (becauſe I have
" daily ſeen it) of the unremitting aſſi-
" duity with which you have endeavored
" to provide for thoſe lovely infants
" whoſe perſonal beauty and ſtriking in-
" tellects are ſo characteriſtic of their
" mother's perfections:——I am no leſs
" ſenſible of the natural and approved

" tenor

" tenor of your diſpoſition and conduct.
" I have, however, lived long enough to
" know that ſuch qualities are, at this
" period of time, no recommendations
" with the majority of mankind, unleſs
" (and not always then) they are accom-
" panied by an apparent removal from
" that impoveriſhed ſituation which PRIDE
" (the ruling paſſion of the age) beholds
" with ſupercilious arrogance, or con-
" temptuous pity; ſave where ſuch com-
" mon conſequences are happily inter-
" cepted by the commanding exerted in-
" fluence of ſome opulent and reſpected
" patron or relation. Without ſuch pre-
" ventions, envy and malice will ever be
" the natural enemies of virtuous merit,
" and the conſequences unavoidable.

" NOTWITHSTANDING the literal truth
" of theſe obſervations, I would not have

" you

" you to be too much depreſſed on ac-
" count of thoſe unavoidable calamities
" under which I find you continue to la-
" bor; though it muſt be confeſſed that,
" in minds formed with more than ordi-
" nary ſenſibility, Nature will often re-
" coil beneath the preſſure of thoſe afflic-
" tions which the learned and pious Mr.
" Addison has told us

" Are not *ills*; elſe they would never fall
" On Heaven's firſt favorites, and the beſt of men."

" ——Allow me to repleniſh your glaſs.

* * * * * * *

" As I have never experienced any
" ſublunary happineſs like that of alle-
" viating the diſtreſſes of ſuch of my fel-
" low-creatures, as have been undeſer-
" vedly unfortunate, and poſſeſſed of the
" tendereſt ſenſations, I would continue

" to

" to prove myſelf a candidate for the " promiſed future reward of diſintereſted " benevolence. We were ſent into this " world for nobler purpoſes than the in- " dulging our mercenary earthly pro- " penſities, or confining our attention " ſolely to our own welfare. We were " ſent here (where the period of our du- " ration is very ſhort) to prepare our- " ſelves for our reception into the man- " ſions of eternal bliſs."——With theſe words he put into his debtor's hand a receipt in full of all demands, together with a fifty-pound bank-note---to be returned when he was in better circumſtances.

The poor man had been precipitated into his miſery by the infidelity of thoſe who would never pay any regard to the diſtreſs they had occaſioned.——

WHILE he was continuing to ſtruggle with the ſtream that *returned* to preſs upon him, the amiable partner of his cares complained of her being indiſpoſed.—— Alarmed for the loſs of that health which was more dear to him than the poſſeſſion of the greateſt affluence, and reſtrained by natural modeſty from recurring to the benevolent aſſiſtance of his mercantile friend, he repaired with a bundle of MANUSCRIPTS (his *laſt* reſource!) to the houſe of a phyſical profeſſor who lived near him.——"My dear wife" (ſays he to him) "is fallen ill:—if you'll accept "of this *literary parcel* till I have money "to pay you for attending upon her, I "will continue to pray for your welfare "as long as I live."

HE had juſt concluded his application when the poſt-man entered with a large packet

packet for the doctor, from a right honorable perſonage who had occaſion for his intereſt at an approaching election.—"This" (ſays the doctor to his anxious neighbor, who had a vote on that occaſion) "comes, I perceive by the ſuper-"ſcription, from our good friend Lord "L*******; on whoſe account I hope "you will readily oblige me with your "ſanction with reſpect to his Nephew's "being choſen one of our Repreſenta-"tives in Parliament?"

The unhappy huſband made no other anſwer than fetching a deep ſigh---which occaſioned the phyſician to preſs him to communicate the cauſe of it.—"Why" (ſays the poor man) "I lately requeſted "his Lordſhip to favor me with a ſmall "vacancy in the Cuſtom-houſe, which "would have prevented the conſequences

" of that ſupervening diſtreſs which I
" repreſented to him in the moſt pathe-
" tic terms: adding, that I had already
" given the promiſe of my vote to his
" Nephew; and that I was the more en-
" couraged to ſollicit the requeſted fa-
" vor from a ſuppoſition that it was of
" *too little value* to render it acceptable
" to ſuch of his lordſhip's friends as were
" in better circumſtances.——His lord-
" ſhip" (continued he) " favored me
" with a reply to my application; wherein
" he was pleaſed to ſignify that he had
" received the honor of my letter---was
" extremely ſorry to be acquainted with
" my continuing calamities; and the more
" ſo, as they proceeded from cauſes which
" entitled me to a more propitious for-
" tune:—that he would have found him-
" ſelf inexpreſſibly happy in being able
" to ſerve me; but that it was not *in his*
" *power*

" *power* to grant me the particular pro-
" viſion pointed out to him----without
" adding, that he would endeavor to fa-
" vor me with ſome other."

WHILE the diſtreſſed narrator was wiping the tear from his eyes, the doctor (who was ſo affected by what he had heard as not to be able to ſpeak) proceeded to inſpect the contents of the packet he held in his hand.—Unfolding a ſheet of gilt paper, he found his lordſhip politely *apologizing* for the liberty he had taken in offering for his acceptance ſo trifling a favor as that of the incloſed appointment to the vacancy before-mentioned (which the doctor affirmed he had never applied for) till he was able to compliment him with an additional and more lucrative gift.

The Phyſician, turning up his eyes towards heaven, while the letter dropped from his hand,—"Merciful God!" (he exclaimed); "that rational creatures "ſhould be ſo devoid of humanity!— "How melancholy is the reflection of "that want of genuine benevolence which, "as we are aſſured it will hereafter prove "the principal introduction to our being "eternally happy, ſhould chiefly actuate "the breaſts of thoſe eſpecially whom "Thou haſt enabled to ſoften the mis- "fortunes of their fellow-creatures, and "who appear as if they thought they "were never to be ſummoned to give an "account, at the Supreme Tribunal of "The Univerſe, of their conduct in this "their *preparatory* ſtate of exiſtence.---- "How unjuſtly are they reſpected by "a ſupercilious and partial age for

"their

" their elevated ſituations, and how aw-
" ful muſt be their final ſentence at the
" day of judgment!---" *I was hungry,*
" *and ye gave me no meat;—thirſty, and*
" *ye gave me no drink;—ſick, and in pri-*
" *ſon, and ye did not contribute to my re-*
" *lief—ſave where an intereſted and partial*
" *concern for your worldly reputation, or*
" *the conſideration of other ſelfiſh accom-*
" *pliſhments, extorted from you ſome occa-*
" *ſional gifts, or the annual ſubſcription of*
" *two or three guineas to ſome public cha-*
" *rity.*"—" It is, indeed, but too clearly
" manifeſted, from the backwardneſs of
" private charity, that the general imita-
" tion which ſo frequently occurs in a
" public ſubſcription, is oftener dictated
" by a ſpirit of pride, than of real ſym-
" pathy for the afflicted."

The benevolent practitioner having finiſhed that ſoliloquy which attracted

the

the attention of ſuperior beings, deſired the impatient huſband to continue to occupy his ſeat till he returned from viſiting his ſick wife.——

Let thoſe who are formed with congenial ſentiments and feelings conceive the painful inquietude that continued to agitate the breaſt of Leander during the doctor's abſence.——"Suppoſe" (ſaid he to himſelf) "the recovery of my dear "Julia partly depends---it ſurely does--- "on that *domeſtic regimen* I am unable to "procure for her?—Almighty Power! "who ſuperintends the wide creation "round, and by whoſe permiſſion exiſts "every grievance ſuſtained by thy mortal "creatures, teach me to bear with pa- "tience and reſignation the inexiſtable "events of thy providence.—It is not for "*myſelf* that I would be permitted to im- "plore a more favorable ſtate of life than

"that

" that in which Thou haſt been pleaſed
" to place me. I would be willing to
" bear the greateſt calamities that ever
" fell to the lot of a human being, pro-
" vided *the amiable partner* and thoſe *ten-*
" *der pledges of virtuous love* to whom I
" am united by the tendereſt of human
" ties, did not ſhare them *with* me. For
" *her* ſake,---for the ſake of her *innocent*
" *offspring*"——Here he was interrupted by the entrance of the doctor---who, after a favorable anſwer to his ſolicitous enquiries, retired to prepare a preſcription ſuitable to the *cauſe* from which he conceived the ſymptoms of his patient's malady to originate.——

RETURNING therewith,——" Here," (ſays he to the huſband) " haſten home
" with this box; in which you will find
" what I hope will afford a temporary
" mitigation of Mrs. ——'s indiſpoſi-
" tion,

"tion, till a more capital remedy can be "prepared for its effectual eradication."

LEANDER had made but three ſteps when he reached the threſhold of his own door.——On opening the parcel at the bed-ſide of his JULIA, while his ſurrounding little ones looked up wiſhfully in his face, and mingled their tears in commiſeration of their general diſtreſs, the aſtoniſhed parent ſtood motionleſs as a ſtatue; but happily recovered from a condition which might have alarmed the imagination of the object of his principal attention, before ſhe had perceived it.—"Glory be to God in the higheſt!" he exclaimed; and then poured into his hand TWENTY GUINEAS that were incloſed in a piece of paper containing a direction for the patient's being ſupplied with thoſe *nouriſhing* articles which were not

to

to be found in the compoſitions of the apothecary's ſhop.

In the mean time, the beneficent preſcriber---who felt that conſcious pleaſure in the review of what he had done which he could not have experienced in the reception of a hundred fees, or in the acquiſition of oriental regions for his *own* uſe---had reſumed the pen, and fabricated the following epiſtle:

"*To the Right Honorable* Lord L*******,

"My Lord,

"I have received the favor of your "lordſhip's letter, relative to the ap- "pointment you have been pleaſed ſo "reſpectfully to offer to my acceptance. "——Permit me to aſſure your lordſhip "that were there none among the num-

"ber

" ber of my fellow-creatures reſiding in
" this neighborhood who ſtood more in
" need of it than myſelf, I might not
" have ſlighted what you ſo politely preſs
" me to receive from you, though from
" apparent motives which cannot pro-
" claim it an act of *diſintereſted* benevo-
" lence; but when I conſider that you
" have refuſed to beſtow it upon an
" honeſt man who has ſuch occaſion for
" your liberality, and whoſe affecting
" hiſtory you are not unacquainted with,
" I confeſs myſelf diſpleaſed with an offer
" which I cannot with *honor* or *humanity*
" accept of.——

" I THEREFORE beg leave to decline
" accepting of ſuch an intended favor
" for my own emolument; but if you
" continue willing to oblige me, your
" transferring it to the perſon I have
" men-

"mentioned, will be more gratefully
"eſteemed, and will more powerfully in-
"tereſt me in any ſervice that I can ren-
"der your lordſhip by way of retribu-
"tion.——In the mean while, I wiſh
"your lordſhip that happineſs which the
"practice of chriſtianity will afford you
"in this world, and that final reward
"which will be your certain portion in
"the next; and am, as your lordſhip
"ſhall appear to deſerve,

"——— ———."

His lordſhip was amazed at the receipt of this letter, (which made him give to a diſtreſſed object that ſtood before his window, the money with which he had intended to purchaſe a maſquerade ticket;) and the returning poſt happily further extenuated the calamities of the poor man and his numerous family in whoſe

favor it was written, and whoſe intereſt his lordſhip had, at the time of his pleading *inability* to ſerve them, conceived to be *leſs extenſive* in the view of that occaſion by which he was *actuated* to diſplay his benevolence, than that of their more generous patron, who was one of the magiſtracy of that corporation which his lordſhip's nephew was intended to repreſent; while his lordſhip forgot that "the higheſt pleaſure of a great mind is "to relieve virtue in diſtreſs."

WHEN the wheel of Fortune once takes a favorable turn, there is no end to her benevolence.——As the office now retained by LEANDER was deemed of too ſmall value for the agreeable maintenance of his reſpectable family, he was in a little time afterwards appointed to a ſuperior one (vacated by his predeceſſor's being

being promoted to the rank of a Scotch Commiſſioner) by the voluntary interceſſion of the ſame dignified benefactor who had put him in poſſeſſion of the former, and who had *ſince* continued to think that it was prudent to prefer the happineſs of IMMORTALITY to that of a *temporary* exiſtence.

IT was at this period that a further advancement fell to the now fortunate place-man.——Agitated with every painful emotion of conjugal and parental grief, and prompted by the preſſure of the laſt deſpair, he had, a few weeks before he experienced the humanity of the phyſician before-mentioned, tranſmitted a ſhort ſketch of the hiſtory of his life to a great perſonage in the firſt department of Adminiſtration, of whoſe benevolence, from a coincidence of antecedent circum-

ſtances, he had been led to conceive a very favorable opinion.

Having impatiently waited the return of ſeveral ſucceeding poſts without receiving any anſwer to his application, he naturally concluded that it muſt have either never reached his lordſhip's hand, or that no regard was paid to it. From the latter ſuppoſition, he had not *aſſurance enough* to renew his ſolicitations. He was alſo ſenſible, from his own feelings and diſpoſition, that compaſſion was a *natural virtue*, and beneficence a *voluntary conſequence*.——The *real* cauſe of his diſappointment was that of his application's having accidentally fallen aſide before it was delivered to his lordſhip.

His lordſhip, at the time of his receiving it, was writing to acquaint a particular friend that he had appointed him

to

to occupy a genteel poſt in the ſphere of government.——Having laid down his pen till he had inſpected the communication of that affliction which he was very fitly diſpoſed to redreſs, his lordſhip found the writer's caſe to be more deſerving of his attention than any that had come under his review in any preceding part of his life-time.——"When "a poor man" (ſaid he to himſelf) is "oppreſſed by a *rich* one, (whoſe aſſer-"tions the world is ſo much more in-"clined to believe), humanity requires "the benevolent aid of every powerful "individual to *ballance* ſo unequal a "conteſt."

After wiping away a falling tear of ſympathy, he conſidered that his friend before-mentioned was in ſuch eaſy circumſtances *already* as to be very well able to live without any additional income,

and that the emoluments of the office which he had been going to aſſign to him would render the perſon who more immediately engroſſed his attention, together with his family, effectually happy.

As genuine benevolence is ever unwilling to find evaſive excuſes, it naturally requires no compulſion.—His lordſhip ſighed for the complainant's having ſo long ſuſtained thoſe excruciating pangs of which he perceived, from the ſtrain of his writing, his conſtitution was ſo naturally formed to feel, and he haſtened to remove them.——He had often before experienced the grateful emotions reſulting from the practice of that beneficence which ſympathetic humanity inſpired, but never had he felt ſuch a ſenſible pleaſure as that which now expanded his breaſt, from the anticipation of that

felicity

felicity which he was going to confer, and which he considered, if delayed, *might prove too late.*

He therefore *immediately* hastened to His Majesty, and solicited his royal signature to a new patent wherein he had substituted, for the name of his friend for whom the contained appointment was originally designed, that of his fortunate petitioner:—who, on the receival of this additional provision, wrote to acquaint his last benefactor of his being already provided for, and to be permitted to return the patent; but his lordship generously refused to receive it back---as he did not (he urged) know at that time where he could more agreeably dispose of it; adding, that the long and severe distress which the objects of his patronage had labored under, would be more effectually

effectually ballanced by an approximating contrasted situation.

Our now happy pair found themselves complimented and caressed by those who, during the period of their distresses, had never been inclined to take any notice of them.——A few years afterwards, a distant relation, who would never do any thing for them when they stood *in need* of his assistance, was arrested, as he was going to take his seat in the British Senate, by that final summons which it is beyond the power of human nature to resist—when he was naturally led to reflect with that *late* concern which the most pious and learned Divines have always been of opinion cannot be expected, nor is promised in scripture, to be rewarded in a future world, on his former inattention towards their calamities; and this concern

cern induced him now to leave them the ſole heirs of his fortune.

Being now arrived at the ſummit of their wiſhes by the acquiſition of an eaſy independency; and being weary of the commerce of a neighborhood where they had experienced the exiſtence of ſo much ſupercility, and ſo little benevolence, Leander reſigned his places belonging to the Government, after having intereſted himſelf to get them transferred to thoſe who ſtood more in need, and were no leſs deſerving of them; and retired with his wife and family to that rural reſidence which they were naturally formed to reliſh——where, while they endeavored to diffuſe happineſs throughout the neighboring villages, they daily prepared themſelves for their tranſition to a ſtate of more permanent felicity.

They

They never failed, as often as it was convenient, to reviſit the *few* worthy friends from whom they had parted in the place of their former reſidence, and by whom they were often viſited: for, however much our retired pair enjoyed the philoſophic charms of ſoothing ſolitude, they were no leſs diſpoſed to reliſh the agreeable intercourſe of virtuous and rational ſociety.——They never omitted to ſolicit Heaven in favor of their benefactors, in their morning and evening prayers; and when they were depoſited in the ſilent manſions of the dead, the grateful villagers frequently watered their grave with tears of ſurviving friendſhip.

It will not be improper to ſubjoin, that, as ſoon as he was enabled to diſcharge it, the grateful hero of our narrative did not forget the obligation he owed

owed to his creditor—who, by that time, had ſo largely experienced the truth of the Pſalmiſt's obſervation relative to the *compaſſionate* diſtributions of charity, as to be far removed from the neceſſity of availing himſelf of the grateful retribution that was then offered to him:—while, from the animating retroſpect of that *diſintereſted* benevolence which the authority of Scripture has repreſented *to cover a multitude of ſins*, each of the before-mentioned benefactors experienced, in their laſt moments, the happy preſage of that eternal reward which was about to be given to them.

APPENDIX.

WITH the foregoing poſtſcript the author had cloſed the work; but the printer having written for more manuſcript to extend this third volume to a neceſſary length, when it was too late to confine the work to two, he finds himſelf *neceſſitated* to annex what was originally intended for a detached publication—hitherto poſtponed till the appearance of the antecedent pages, which were written *prior* to the period that rendered the fabrication of the ſubſequent neceſſary---a period that leaves no room

for entertaining the moſt diſtant hope of that reconciliation which it proves the author's oppreſſor to have never had any inclination to admit of; though the author, on his own part, is *ſtill* willing to act conformable to the precepts inculcated in the courſe of the preceding animadverſions; the publication of which has been procraſtinated from events not neceſſary to be mentioned, and which were not foreſeen when the former was ſent to the preſs.

BEFORE the reader enters upon the peruſal of the particular compoſition alluded to, it will not be improper to acquaint him, that it was written and ſent to the preſs, at the diſtance of ſome hundred miles, near twelve months ago; and that the author having forgot the particular form in which it now firſt appears

pears to public view, it may be requiſite to premiſe, in a curſory manner, a recapitulation of thoſe circumſtances which gave riſe to its exiſtence, leſt ſuch circumſtances ſhould not be ſufficiently explained therein.——In the courſe of ſuch elucidation, the intelligent and ſuſceptible part of mankind, whoſe humanity can feel for the diſtreſſes of their fellow-creatures, will perceive ſuch a *continued* ſcene of *artful* perfidy as can ſcarcely perhaps be equalled by the moſt iniquitous tranſactions of authentic hiſtory.—Such readers will naturally conſider the ſuperior rank and affluence of the apparent delinquent in a contrary view from that of ſordid and contracted minds; which, actuated by a ſupercilious and ſelfiſh impulſe, imagine ſuch a ſphere in life to be a ſufficient protection from the complaints and recriminations of a per-

ſon in the writer's ſituation; inſtead of conceiving that ſuch a difference between the power of oppreſſing and defending conſtitutes the extent of the crime.

THE reader of the foregoing pages has ſeen that it was the author's misfortune, about eleven years ago, in conſequence of *pledged honor* and *promiſed retribution*, to reſign the livelihood he was at that time poſſeſſed of, in order to facilitate the ſucceſs of an election in favor of his *deceiver*, which involved him in a too early marriage with one of the moſt beautiful and the moſt accompliſhed of her ſex (whoſe uncommon virtues deſerved a better fate)—whom, after having waited beyond time limited for the performance of ſuch engagement, he left in a ſtate of pregnancy—to *perſonally* remind his patron of his obligation;

tion; not having been able to obtain any other anſwer by an epiſtolary correſpondence than that *evaſive* one by which the writer endeavored to get rid of his promiſe, and from which the author anticipated, by a too verified prediction, the unhappy nature of his dependency; though he was ſtill willing to conſole himſelf from a conſideration of that humanity which he hoped could ſcarcely fail to influence in his favor the breaſt that was not entirely devoid of every tender ſenſation.—That on his arrival at the gate of his faithleſs repreſentative in parliament, after having waited ſeveral months for his being in town, he received the uſual anſwer given by thoſe who do not want to ſee thoſe unhappy dependants they have no inclination to ſerve; and, from the ſequel of ſucceeding attempts to gain admiſſion, that

he had the mortification to find that an expreſs order had been given for a *continued interception*. This was the ſecond period in which he had occaſion to deplore the natural formation of his intellects and ſenſibility, and to wiſh for that happy indifference to the events of life which would have prevented the ſevere anxiety he now ſuſtained—on account of the ungrateful and inhuman behavior of the perſon he had conſented to ſerve at the *premiſed* hazard of the conſequences which had enſued, from *a reliance on his engaged honor*; but more poignant were the author's feelings from that ſympathetic affection which he bore for the diſtant object whom he had involved in his calamitous fortune.——That from the repreſentation of the *detection* of the above order, and to prevent any future application, *one* fruitleſs interview was at laſt

laſt obtained; by which time the author had found himſelf the parent of that offspring which he did not ſee till the expiration of ſeveral ſucceeding years.——That from the continuance of that regard for his family which would neither admit him to return to *increaſe* it before he was in a more favorable ſituation, nor, to live ſatisfied in a continued ſeparation, he was reduced, by mental inquietude, to that condition which rendered him unable to ſupply his reduced finances, or to procure his own ſingle maintenance; and that when he lay languiſhing in the midſt of penury and ſickneſs, his *unfeeling betrayer* refuſed to pay the ſmalleſt regard to his ſituation.——That by the aſſiſtance he afterwards received from other quarters, he was preſerved from that ultimate cataſtrophe to which his perfidious patron was very willing to

conſign

conſign him—when he formed, as the laſt reſource of which he could endeavor to avail himſelf, the reſolution of making the public at large acquainted with his caſe, in a couple of volumes containing the general hiſtory of his life.——And laſtly, that various recourſes were taken to intercept the publication and ſale thereof; whence thoſe who are moſt able and diſpoſed to have relieved the author muſt be yet unacquainted with his diſtreſs, or the preſent volumes had never made their appearance.

With the ſmall profits ariſing from ſuch an appeal to the public, the author returned, after ſeven years abſence, to to the lovely fair one for whom he continues to retain the moſt affectionate eſteem that ever animated the breaſt of the fondeſt huſband, and began to practice

for

for himſelf in that precarious profeſſion which he ſtill wanted a ſufficient capital to commence in a favorable manner, not to mention that his indigence was a prevailing obſtacle to his requiſite ſucceſs; —a profeſſion which, from the too great number of the fraternity already eſtabliſhed in the quarter where he naturally fixed his reſidence, together with the want of that interceding ſupport of which the fate of mortality had deprived him, rendered him but little able to provide for that numerous family with which he was *early incumbered*; having taken under his roof the aged and once affluent parents of the amiable partner of his cares, now become unable to provide for themſelves*; and with whom, as well from a motive of humanity, as his love for their dutiful

* See the Author's Hiſtory.

dutiful daughter, *he was reſolved to ſhare his laſt meal.*

From the continued preſſing emergencies of ſuch a ſituation—from the force of that conjugal and parental affection which no language can deſcribe, he was naturally led to conceive a deſign of publiſhing a *continuation* of his hiſtory, and to avail himſelf of advertiſing propoſals for that purpoſe, with ſome favorable extracts from the Reviews relating to the former part of it, at the period of the laſt parliamentary election for the county contiguous to the place of his reſidence, and at which his opulent oppreſſor was an unſucceſsful candidate.

It appears, that at this period, from a conviction of deſerved cenſure, a concluſion was formed by Sir John and the

tractible

tractible domeſtic whom, after the publication of the former volumes, he had been *neceſſitated* to take into the number of his menial ſervants, that the author had doubtleſs written (what he here ſolemnly declares he did *not*) ſome of thoſe pointed productions againſt Sir John's principles which occaſioned ſuch a long-continued altercation in the news-papers; which, together with the beforementioned extracts (ſhewing Sir John to have deviated not only from the principles of *honor* and a *gentleman*, but alſo from the injunctions of *natural humanity*) it was conceived might have injured him in the eye of the commonalty, whoſe general approbation of his conduct he had been unable to obtain at this intereſting ſeaſon, however much he found his rank and fortune ſufficient to continue his reputation among his friends of

ſuperior

ſuperior ſituation, and to make them diſbelieve or diſregard every thing that iſſued from the pen of the author's *aſſerted* indigence and obſcurity:----*rational* logick! though often too ſeriouſly verified.

THE propoſals before-mentioned being adverti ſed, prior to the day of election, in one of the county news-papers, recommending the peruſal of the volumes already publiſhed to every freeholder, Sir John appears to have been immediately alarmed for that ſucceſs from which it was ſaid he hoped to obtain the peerage he had been ſo long in purſuit of.—His agent on *ſuch* occaſions, whoſe *contemptible* character may have before been noticed to have marked the *nature* of Sir John's *private* conduct, calls at the printer's office (which had occaſioned him to take a journey of *ſeveral miles*) from

from which iſſued the news-paper containing the aforeſaid propoſals, and deſired to ſpeak with the clerk, to whom he communicated *his fears—verbum ſat ſapienti*—that the baronet, his maſter, intended to commence a proſecution for *admitting* the ſaid advertiſement, which it would therefore be prudent to *diſcontinue*. He then regaled the ſaid cautioned clerk (who was to caution *the printer*) at a neighboring tavern, and invited him to call and drink a glaſs at Seaton, when he came that way.——This information the author ſolemnly affirms he received from the mouth of the party alluded to; to whom he was equally unknown, and who (if living) muſt excuſe this *neceſſary* repreſentation; nor was there any confidence enjoined.

THIS *ſagacious* recourſe appears to have been followed by that concerted ſtrata-

gem which the intelligent and unbiaſſed part of mankind will naturally conceive to have reſulted either from a gratification of diabolical revenge, or from a a view to remove thoſe impreſſions which may have been ſuppoſed to have a tendency to injure the conſcious aggreſſor at any future opportunity of *re-offering* thoſe ſervices which had lately been ſo deſervedly rejected; or (what is equally or more probable) to prevent the public communication of thoſe private manœuvres for ſuppreſſing the ſale and diſcrediting the contents of the publiſhed volumes which were anticipated would be given in the advertiſed continuation.

THE impartial reader of the antecedent pages will pleaſe to recollect that Sir John had hitherto continued to affect that ſilent contempt for the author and his

his writings which one of his *advocates*, at the time of the aforeſaid election, aſſerted—in reply to the pieces that were then written againſt him—"to be *no* "*proof of innocence*; being in the power "of the moſt *hardened villain* to avail "himſelf thereof." It will therefore be obvious that he could not, after ſo long a taciturnity, and ſuch ſupercilious affectation, advantageouſly publiſh under his *own* name what now appears to have been drawn up in his defence; and which was alſo to conſiſt of ſuch *paltry aſſertions* and *conſcious falſehoods* as he had no inclination to avow himſelf the author of—the principal deſign in the fabrication of ſuch a *libel* being to excite that public contempt of the author, on account of his *indigence*, which was deemed ſufficient to prevent any further attention from the public to the contents of the offend-

ing volumes, and to *intercept* the appearance of that *continuation* which it was ſuppoſed the author would not be able to publiſh without the aſſiſtance of the ſollicited ſubſcription.——It ſeems to have been therefore ſettled between his *wealthy* opponent and the deſpicable executor of his will, that the latter ſhould iſſue out ſuch a publication as his own voluntary production; giving himſelf the title of adjutant of a garriſon from which he had many years before been obliged to *retreat*, for reaſons known to the people of that quarter, inſtead of runner to the baronet in whoſe *ſecret* and other ſervices he is only known to act.

THIS artful defence (as it was *deemed*) was to be circulated in the form of a *hand-bill*, through the county *only* where it was ſuppoſed the author's ſubſcriptions muſt

muſt be chiefly procured, and where Sir John was moſtly deſirous of cultivating the people's eſteem for the ſuppoſed reaſon before aſſigned.—To ſuch hand-bill it was probably conceived that thoſe for whoſe inſpection it was principally intended, would be more attentive than if publiſhed in any other manner, and that ſuch inſpection would thereby be rendered the more general; while, at the ſame time, it was deſigned to be enfolded in as many of the county news-papers as could be influenced thereto.——It is alſo likely to have been imagined that the author whom it was to aſperſe, would not, on account of his *circumſtances*, be able to reply to ſuch a publication in the ſame general manner, or to commence any proſecution at law for *defamation* (in which reſpect the *ſubſtituted* publiſher——who might therefore aſſert *whatever he pleaſed*—was to be amply indemnified)—which ſuppo-

ſitions would naturally the more encourage the affirming whatever appeared to have the greateſt tendency to facilitate the wiſhed-for ſucceſs.

" Every man in this age has not a ſoul
" Of chryſtal for all men to read their actions
" Thro':—men's *hearts* and *faces* are ſo far aſunder,
" That they hold no intelligence."———

It appears from every collateral circumſtance, that the execution of the aforeſaid plot was not to take place till the *artful* vindicator of his fame had *retired from the ſcene of action*—in order to prevent any ſuſpicion of his being either a principal or an accomplice in the formation of ſuch an infamous tranſaction—a tranſaction which his warmeſt friends ſo much diſapproved of that, while they thought it impoſſible he could be either directly or indirectly privy thereto, they were

were ſurprized he *continued to retain in his ſervice* a perſon of the publiſher's *complexion of character*, and who would dare to publiſh, without his maſter's knowledge or permiſſion, a ſcandalous paper of which *he was to be the ſubject*; more eſpecially when he took a ſimilar liberty, in a *ſecond* publication, ſome days after; with that additional intimation which diſplayed he acted *by authority*, of his maſter's having, ſince the appearance of the firſt, informed him that a proſecution would be commenced againſt the author for a work which had been four years before the public; and that therefore there was no occaſion to give the required proof of what he had aſſerted *ſooner*, or to make any reply to the author's refutation of what was alledged in the aforeſaid hand-bill; which did not appear till *ſix months after* the publiſher of it had com-

complained of the news-paper that admitted the advertiſement given as a *reaſon* for publiſhing it, and which the publiſher pretends not to have ſeen till the *preceding day*. Had Sir John retired ſooner, a ſuſpicion was more likely to ariſe; nor would probably his domeſtic affairs ſooner admit of it.

It therefore continued in embryo till *three days* after his departure;—perhaps it would have been more prudent to have continued it three days longer.——It is dated the 3d of March; and the Newcaſtle Journal of the following day contained the ſubſequent paragraph:—

"On Monday laſt, and not before, "Sir John Huſſey Delaval, Bart. paſſed "through this town, in his way to Lon-"don, with his uſual parade. He was

"eſcorted

" eſcorted by an immenſe retinue of at-
" tendants on horſeback, and a number
" of carriages, which he generally takes
" —*as far as Durham.*"

NEWCASTLE JOURNAL, March 4, 1775.

The author was juſt beginning to recover from a dangerous illneſs, brought on by *mental inquietude*—during which he had ſuffered much anxiety on account of the diſtreſsful ſituation in which he muſt have left a virtuous family had he been called from them—when a large bundle of the before-named hand-bills were ſent by an expreſs to be diſtributed in the neighborhood where he reſided, and where ſome of the baronet's *reſpectable* adherents were ſaid, after having read them with the aſſiſtance of a *dictionary*, to have paſted them up beſide their almanacks.

ARMED

ARMED with that truth and innocence which juſtified an attempt to ward off the blow that was deſtined to *complete* the ruin of the author, but which could not afford that conſolation which he might have felt in a more favorable condition in life, he naturally wiſhed to make that reply to ſuch a ſcandalous libel, which (as had been predicted) he could not accompliſh in the ſame extenſive manner without that benevolent aſſiſtance which thoſe to whom he applied excuſed themſelves from granting by urging their diſinclination to be concerned in a conteſt of a *private* nature (it is not neceſſary to inveſtigate other cauſes); while no application was made to thoſe on whom a ſqueeze of the hand by a man of opulence, or ſome ſelfiſh conſideration, never fail to operate in a forcible manner.

THOSE

THOSE partial advocates of their late expelled repreſentative were, nevertheleſs, aſhamed at the appearance of what they knew was, in many parts of it, ſo obviouſly falſe as to need no contradiction in *that* quarter, and which rendered the reſt of a dubious tendency; while the former complimented the author with his known *extenſive merits*; and urged that it would not therefore be requiſite for him to take any notice of ſuch a *deſpicable* publication—which, they ſuggeſted, in a great meaſure refuted itſelf—was compoſed of circumſtances which rather tended to excite the *riſibility* of the readers of it at the expence of *the publiſhers*, than to make it be conceived in a ſerious light; and which muſt ultimately recoil upon themſelves.——

THESE

These were the obſervations of ſome of the more intelligent, who wanted to decline eſpouſing the author's cauſe in that public manner which they might have readily aſſented to had he been placed in that affluent ſphere in life which has a more effectual tendency to produce ſuch compliance. It is alſo to be conſidered that his opponent, however criminal, was poſſeſſed of that immenſe fortune which can always command intereſt; and that though he was not their repreſentative at preſent, he might hereafter,—when thoſe places might be procured by his interceſſion for which, however trifling, thoſe who deemed themſelves the moſt capital of the author's neighbors, were always willing to be candidates. A ſtriking inſtance of this will probably be given in the continuation of the author's hiſtory,—

hiſtory,—he wiſhes the recital could reflect equal honor on the noble perſonage by whoſe power it was brought about. How far the author deſerved his Lordſhip's attention will appear from the following extract of a letter written *ſubſequent* to that period, and which is the rather here introduced to convince the reader of his error who may be inclined, from the repreſented diſinclination to ſerve him, to diſbelieve that the author ever received any ſuch compliments as have been before alluded to:——

——"As Mr. Mayor* reveres the *amiable* qualities of ſobriety, good-nature, "and innocent jocularity, poſſeſſed by "Mr. R——, he cannot forbear to expreſs

* The Mayor of the Corporation where the author continues to reſide.

" preſs the ſatisfaction he enjoys when " he obſerves *others* commending and " expreſſing the ſame *reverence* for " them."——

Were ſuch aſſurances ſufficient to ſupply the various requiſitions of the author's and his family's welfare, he would have reaſon to reſt ſatisfied; but he has never yet been able to procure the *ſmalleſt* interceſſion in their favor, nor even the loan of half-a-crown, on the ſtrength of ſuch compliments. This will be amply manifeſted in the aforeſaid continuation of the author's hiſtory.——It may be added, with reſpect to the before-mentioned diſinclination to eſpouſe his cauſe, that it is ſufficiently known to ſpeculative minds, how few there are among the number of mankind in general, who are benevolently diſpoſed to reſent the oppreſſion

oppreſſion of a perſon in obſcure or indigent circumſtances, at the hazard of giving umbrage to an opulent or dignified oppreſſor.

As the *prayer* of the before-named hand-bill was *expreſsly* to prevent the public's contributing, by a ſubſcription to his advertiſed hiſtory, to the relief of the author's diſtreſſes, or paying any attention to the ſituation of his family, an anſwer, in ſome way or other, was eſſentially neceſſary; and which the author's *native ſenſibility* would, even under the advantage of more favorable circumſtances, have extorted from him, when he had ſo much room to believe that the ſubſcribed publiſher was only executing the *ipſe dixit* of his *lurking* opponent.

To render the author (whom it was conceived could not afford to publiſh

any *hand-bill* reply) ſtill leſs able to effect this, he found that meaſures had been previouſly taken to ſhut up the news-paper channels of the county (to which this ſcene of action was confined) againſt him, except the Journal before-mentioned, which could not be influenced :— perhaps Providence ſo determined it in favor of the author ; who could not equally, nor in any degree, avail himſelf of the commanding influences of that rank and affluence which ſo powerfully co-operated in favor of his opponents, and which have ſo often been found to obſcure the luſtre of truth, and to pervert the determinations of juſtice in thoſe courts appointed by the legiſtature for ſuch eſſential purpoſes. The other papers did not care to offend ſo great a man as the author's opponent, or to reject the favors that conſtrained one of them even to refuſe to advertiſe his hiſ-

tory

tory for payment, to benefit the cauſe of of a perſon from whoſe favor they could reap no greater pecuniary advantage.

From the conſciouſneſs of his having affirmed nothing in the volumes which occaſioned the libel under conſideration to be publiſhed but what was ſtrictly true, and from the preſſure of other circumſtances, the author could not ſo eaſily ſatisfy himſelf with that *contracted* ſphere which was found ſufficient for the evaſive aſſertions of conſcious guilt.—He therefore deſired the public, through the channel of the only paper that was open to his complaint, to ſuſpend their opinion of the controverſy till a more general reply could be given in a pamphlet that would ſpeedily be ſent to the preſs. This public appriſal was what his opponents probably did not expect; and which,

at any rate, required ſome notice to be taken of it; as a *ſolemn* declaration was therein made of the falſity of what had been *barely affirmed* in the hand-bill alluded to. How was this to be done? It required a declaration as ſolemn on the ſide of the vice-gerent, which he had not yet obtained his maſter's ſanction to do; or to produce that direct or collateral proof which he had it not in his power to accompliſh.——The anſwer therefore contained nothing more than referring the public for a "*confirmation*" of what he had ſaid to the *aſſertions* of his hand-bill (which was an inſult on the public's underſtanding), and an eluſive intimation, in order to get out of the ſcrape, that no further reply was neceſſary; as he was informed that a proſecution was going to be commenced againſt the author in another quarter.—On the ſtrength

of

of this *intimating* and *evaſive* flouriſh, (like the cowardly duelliſt, who when he finds his antagoniſt ready to fight him, endeavors to evade the challenge) he bids the author defiance, and retires from that field of literature wherein it is ſufficiently known he never was capable to appear with his *own* weapons.

The intellects of the reader muſt be either naturally defective, or blinded by partiality, if he does not clearly ſee thro' the artful medium of this diſguiſe.—The author's opponents had arrived at their *ne plus ultra*. Every nerve had been ſtrained to accompliſh their purpoſe; and they had now *boldly advanced* what they did not want to be forced to *ſupport as true*. They therefore *precipitately* haſtened from a quarter wherein they found the author had it in his power to *defend* himſelf.

himſelf.—The menace of a proſecution at law—*where indeed* the author's ſituation in life would not enable him to contend with them, and where the *bribed* evidence of a mercenary hireling might procure his patron a verdict without any exculpation of his perfidy, or convincing the ſpeculative part of mankind of his innocence—ſuch an *intimidating* recourſe was to obviate every difficulty that might ariſe from a publication that had been meant to be a *final* one, by precluding the neceſſity for taking any further notice of it, and *terrifying* the author from perſevering in his juſtification.

Disappointment again ſucceeded.—A more pointed reply than was wiſhed for to ſuch an intimidation appeared in the ſame channel----when all that could now be done was the *levying that tax* upon ſuch

ſuch letters, by the collector of the ſtamp-duties pronouncing them advertiſements, which the author could not afford or would not be willing to pay; and thereby effectually put a ſtop to the appearance of any more of them.---This laſt expedient proved ſucceſsful, and occaſioned the whole of the manuſcripts already ſent to ſuch a channel to be publiſhed together in a *pamphlet* hereafter introduced, and which was only offered to ſale in the county and ſurrounding neighborhood.

Since that period a very pompous and elaborate narration has appeared in a news-paper channel, relative to the Earl of Mexborough's being unable to recover from Sir John, to whom *his eſtate devolved*, eleven thouſand pounds which the noble Lord had lent his brother,

Sir

Sir Francis, to ſupply his *exigencies* at thoſe times in which it appears Sir John himſelf was not diſpoſed to do it.——In this panegyrical detail of the baronet's victory at Weſtminſter-hall, there is no other inſtance given of Sir John's benevolence than what the writer of it alledges to relate to his having allowed *his brother* a greater compenſation for the poſſeſſion of his eſtate than it was worth ——the merit of which action, ſays Mr. Pope and other eminent moraliſts, is only to be eſtimated from the *motives* producing it.——"There is many a fair "inſtance of generoſity," ſays Mr. Sterne, "which the world may give a man the "credit of, that proceed from ſuch "views and intentions as, if known, "would not be to his *honor*."

In order to inveſtigate how far Sir John is deſerving of the praiſes ſo laviſhly

viſhly beſtowed upon him on account of this one *ſingle* action, it is only neceſſary to obſerve that the object of his benevolence was his *own brother*, and that his *ruling paſſion* would not permit ſo near a relation to be involved in that poverty or confinement which he would have deemed *a diſgrace to his family*:—hence it is not improbable that he would not *himſelf* have been ſatisfied that Sir Francis ſhould have lived in ſuch a manner as *half* the ſum allowed him *in lieu of his eſtate* would have obliged him to do. Nor, though ſuch an inſtance of that liberality which Sir John is known to diſplay on every *ſelfiſh* occaſion, *ſolely* originated from fraternal affection, does it prove him to be poſſeſſed of that genuine benevolence which extends its compaſſion to every deſerving object of diſtreſs; the ſame partial propenſity being frequently

quently found to exiſt in the breaſts of thoſe who are pitileſs to all the reſt of mankind—except where the gratification of ſome ſelfiſh view excites an occaſional act of charity; but his behavior towards one not *related* to him, but rendered miſerable by his ingratitude, proves the *nature* of his generoſity beyond a doubt.—How unjuſtly then does the writer of the panegyrick alluded to exclaim, that Sir John's counſellor (who might have his reaſons for it,) "*waved* ſaying any thing "in juſtification of a character rendered "reſpected and reſpectable"—*O flattery!* "—by a continued ſeries of *benevolent* "and *honorable* actions."

THIS advocate (who endeavored to omit nothing that might tend to alter the opinion of many of the baronet's neighbors, or to deſtroy the force of the annals

nals of the election æra) repreſented in his narration, that Sir John, *as a proof of his honeſty*, bid the injured Earl *pay himſelf out of his brother's perſonal effects.* By this the reader would imagine there were effects ſufficient for that purpoſe, till Sir John's counſellor makes it appear in court that, when the amount of the claim was conſidered, they were not worth his Lordſhip's acceptance. "So far" (ſays he) "was my client from detaining the aſſets, "as has been alledged, that he contri- "buted *a much larger ſum than they a-* "*mounted to* towards Sir Francis's *fune-* "*ral expences.*"—from what *motive?*—becauſe his *ruling paſſion* required his brother to be buried in that ſpendid manner which was agreeable to the dignity of his family, and which could not be accompliſhed without his liberality.——Tho' the writer of theſe animadverſions has

always retained the moſt favorable opinion of Mr. Dunning's extenſive abilities, that eminent gentleman muſt allow him with deference to obſerve, that his manner of reaſoning on the foregoing occaſion (however it might eſcape the attention of the jury) was rather againſt than in favor of his rich client.

Such are the *merits* of that conduct for which Sir John was ſo much celebrated; who would have acted more "honorably" had he ſaid to his noble claimant, "My Lord, you muſt be ſenſible "that thoſe laws of the legiſlature which "the greateſt villains are ſo often able "to elude the force of, cannot *compel* me "to pay you, but the laws of *equity* tell "me it is but reaſonable you *ſhould* be "paid. You ſhall not ſuffer for ſupplying the neceſſities of that brother *I*

"*had*

" *had ſuch an affection for*, and whoſe *ho-*
" *nor* is intereſted therein. I have got
" *his eſtate* by his death; and I will *vo-*
" *luntarily* (the laws were not made for
" *honeſt* men) ſatisfy you *out of it*."——
This declaration is what the writer has ſuppoſed neceſſary to have merited the *extended* eulogiums beſtowed upon Sir John's honor and generoſity for his *oppoſite* conduct, but he does not urge, that ſuch a compliance was neceſſary to make him appear an honeſt man; becauſe he is ſenſible that in the preſent ſelfiſh age, ſuch a ſentiment would be deemed by the majority of his readers too *romantic* to be attended to. It may be added, however, that there would not be ſo many bad people in the world, were it not for the ſanction of thoſe deluſive encomiums which the ignorant and partial part of mankind are wont to give to events which,

when their cauſes are inveſtigated, have been ſeen to be more of a criminal than a virtuous tendency—at leaſt, to be undeſerving of the applauſe beſtowed upon them.———

——" Tis ſuch pernicious flatterers,
" Such buſy, ready, fawning ſlaves as thou art,
" That choak and ſtifle truth, poiſon all virtue,
" And curſe mankind with tyrants and oppreſſors."

JUSTLY does another eminent poet obſerve,

—" The dull world moſt homage pay to thoſe
" Who on their underſtandings moſt impoſe."

To return from this digreſſion to a continued retroſpect of Sir John's behavior towards the author—thoſe who may endeavor to extenuate his *original* deviation from the requiſitions of honor, by alledging

ledging that the *general* promiſes of parliamenteering candidates are never to be regarded, will be able—if their judgment be clear and unbiaſed—to perceive that Sir John's promiſing to provide for the author was not of that ſuperficial nature, but *ſeriouſly* entered into, and afterwards in a manner *acknowledged* in a letter written to ſignify that the particular object *engaged* to be procured (which was a commiſſion in the army) could not be obtained, though the contrary had before been aſſigned, on account of the writer's connection and intereſt with the then Vice-roy of Ireland, and from whom he actually obtained leave for another perſon belonging to a regiment on that eſtabliſhment, to ſell *a captaincy* at the very time in which he pretended he could not procure *a pair of colours*; a vacancy for which muſt probably have fallen in the aforeſaid regiment.

THAT he never *intended* to perform his engagement is evident from the *evaſive* ſtrain in which ſuch a letter will be found to be written; as it was an anſwer to a *reminding* of ſuch an engagement, which he does not *then deny* (which proves the fact), but cautiouſly avoids that *expreſs* reply which would either ſubject him to the diſcharge of a written contract, or diſplay his perfidy ſooner and more abruptly than he thought there was occaſion to do.—At the ſame time, though the conſideration of an expreſs engagement was to be ſet aſide, his advocates muſt allow, when they conſider the particular circumſtances attending the author's conſenting to ſerve him, that either gratitude or humanity ſhould have led him to ſubjoin (admitting he really could not procure the favor *firſt* pointed out to him)

that he would be ready to attend to any other way in which the author could direct him to ſerve him, or that was eaſier to be obtained. The want of this addition to his letter (which repeated applications procured) further manifeſts the *evaſive* purport of it, and verifies the obſervation of Mr. Sterne and the firſt authors of eminence, that there are many people of fair reputation in the world who are very exact in the diſcharge of theſe contracts which are cognoſcible by the *laws* of their country, and by which punctuality they obtain the appellation of honeſt men, who have no inclination to be equally exact in the diſcharge of others not ſimilarly conſtraining.——

The preceding intimation was, indeed, afterwards extorted from Sir John, in conſequence of ſeveral letters written to him

him in the author's favor from thoſe whom he wiſhed to ſatisfy till the near approach of his re-election was over, and becauſe good manners required ſuch a reply; but after this compliment was paid (which he intended no farther to regard, by urging the acquiſition of *every* place pointed out to him to be unattainable, and directing his ſervants to give him no admiſſion) he told the author at the interview he had found himſelf neceſſitated to grant—to ſave appearances and to prevent his being troubled in future—that he was ſorry it was not in his power to do *any* thing for him; the author having ſignified his readineſs to be ſatisfied with *any* gift that it *was* in his power to procure for him.——This is the declaration which Sir John's deputy affirms, in the aforeſaid hand-bill, to exclude his maſter from

from every charge of *perfidy*, and to refute every line in the author's hiſtory relating thereto.——The directing or permitting ſuch an agent to aſſert that he was *preſent* when ſuch a declaration was made (which Sir John muſt have informed him of when the hand-bill was manufactured, unleſs he wrote it *himſelf)* as well as that the author received *a coat* from Sir Francis, to enable him to go and vote for his brother, are affirmations of the moſt *execrable villainy*, and which will appear by the declining to make that *ſolemn* atteſtation which the author here challenges *either* of them to do; and if theſe aſſertions be manifeſtly falſe, there is no reaſons for diſputing the diabolical tendency of all the reſt; which, without ſuch additional proof is obvious from the unanſwerable lie with which the advertiſement *begins*.

The author admits his opulent oppreſſor to be poſſeſſed of that enlarged circumſpection and penetration aſſigned to him by his adherents, and which, as they enable him to poſſeſs an equal degree of *artifice*, render him the more formidable opponent; but when the difference of their ſphere in life is maturely conſidered, the *inequality* of the conteſt is the more ſtrikingly obvious, and will ſurely have a proper tendency in forming the verdict of the humane reader.

The author has ſufficient cauſe to wiſh that ſome benevolent practitioner of eminence in the law, whoſe virtue is invincible to the power of his opponent's extenſive affluence, would pay that attention to his caſe which might enable him to recover damages of his lurking

opponent

opponent in the proſecution of the acting publiſher of the infamous hand-bill hereafter replied to; who though he has no property of his own to protract the iſſue of ſuch a proſecution, would doubtleſs be well ſupplied by the wealthy baronet in whoſe ſervice he is employed, and whoſe parcimonious conduct towards the author at the period before alluded to, is *more* criminal (from the addition of *ingratitude)* than that of the rich man in the goſpel—who received that puniſhment in a future world to which Sir John would do well to pay that timely attention which before thoſe pages ſhall come under his inſpection it may be *too late* to do.——However much his opulence and artifice have enabled him to impoſe upon *mankind*, he cannot deceive the omniſcience of that Supreme Power by whom he is to be finally judged.

" In the corrupted currents of this world,
" Offence's *gilded* hand may ſhove by juſtice ;
" And oft 'tis ſeen, the wicked prize itſelf
" Buys out the law ;—but 'tis not ſo *above* :
" *There* there's no ſhuffling ;—*there* the action lies
" In its true nature ; and we ourſelves compell'd,
" Even to the teeth and forehead of our faults,
" To give an evidence." SHAKESPEARE.

IN the mean time the author freely confeſſes that ſuch is the diſtreſs in which his treacherous patron has involved himſelf and family, that there are moments in which it would not be ſafe for ſuch an opponent to be near him ; and that ſhould his inquietude *continue* to increaſe, it will be more prudent for his continuing oppreſſor to keep as far as poſſible from his reach than to ſupply any farther exaſperation. It is not either the power of ſituation or affluence that can always protect

protect ſuch a one from the deſerved chaſtiſement of an injured man, who is thereby loaded with more affliction *than human nature can ſuſtain.*

The unhappy author (whom his unfeeling enemies can only blame for having *a too tender and ſuſceptible heart*), like the ſhip-wrecked mariner who, ſtill wiſhing to reach the diſtant ſhore, continues to ſtruggle with the ſurrounding billows, and lays hold on every plank whereby to prevent his ſinking,—thus ſtill endeavoring to emerge from the tempeſtuous elements of that adverſe fortune by which the author has been ſo long oppreſſed, he has been induced to dedicate the narratives thereof to thoſe who, though no otherwiſe obligated to ſerve him than as the precepts of religion and humanity enjoin, cannot plead

that *inability* to do it of which unwilling patrons, in leſs advantageous ſituations, are ſo wont to avail themſelves.—Should ſuch a recourſe be attended with no ſucceſs, he can only wiſh that every humane editor of the periodical publications, whom gold cannot corrupt, would inſert therein that detail of his misfortunes which would be moſt likely to recommend him to the notice of the public at large, and to counter-act the force of thoſe artful endeavors that have hitherto been uſed to prevent ſuch a conſequence.

It is only neceſſary to add, that the candid and ſenſible reader of the enſuing pages in anſwer to the advertiſement inſerted therein, will pleaſe to conceive them to have been *haſtily* written, and at thoſe times when the author's ſtate of body and mind was but ill adapted to render

render them more perfect;—the malevolent or ignorant critic has leave to exclaim againſt them till he finds himſelf *ſatisfied.*——If any of my pacific readers, in a more happy ſituation, ſhould think I have been too ſevere in my remarks on the conduct of my opponents, or anſwered them in too warm a ſtile, let them conſider *my provocation*, and the nature of conjugal and parental diſtreſs.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The *greateſt rogue* generally turns *evidence*.

" *March 3, 1775.†

" AS a printed hand-bill was yeſter-
" day delivered to me,‡ being a
" propoſal for printing by ſubſcription a
" book

---

* The advertiſer not being willing to publiſh his being one of *Sir John Delaval's menial ſervants*, and having no other reſidence than ſuch apartments as his maſter's *kitchen and ſtables*,—as alſo to prevent the knowledge of the place where this advertiſement *was written*, no place is mentioned.—The advertiſement

" book entitled " An authentic continu-
" ation of the hiſtory of the unfortunate
" lovers, &c."—giving notice that " ſub-
" ſcriptions are received by Mr. Ren-
" wick, the author, in Berwick-upon-
" Tweed, of whom the former volumes
" may be had:"—and having ſeen the ſaid
" former volumes, and being able, from
" my own knowledge, and *what I have*
" *heard Mr. Renwick ſay*, to aſſert that
" they are founded in utter falſehood, I
" think

ſhould have appeared *ſix months before*, but Sir John had not *yet retired from the ſcene of action*.

† *Six months after* the propoſals complained of appeared in a Newcaſtle news-paper, and the advertiſer went a journey *of ſeveral miles* to inform the printer that his maſter intended to proſecute him for the ſame; and three days after Sir John *had ſet off from his Northumberland reſidence for London*.

‡ Thoſe who tell *one* lie, to ſupport a *bad* cauſe, will tell *more*.

" think it an act of juſtice due to Sir " John Delaval,* to expoſe, by this ad- " vertiſement, the baſeneſs of the author, " in order to prevent the impoſition of " *ſuch a lying ſcribbler.*

" THE ſubject of his books is an accu- " ſation of Sir John Delaval for his want " of generoſity towards him—to which " he imputes his neceſſity; which he " ſays was the cauſe of the loſs of his " health, and of the loſs of his ſight.

" WILLIAM RENWICK, the paltry au- " thor of theſe books, was an apprentice, " and Celia, the heroine, was a maid of " *all works*,† to the late Mr. Hodgſon, " apothecary

---

* Who could not have a more *honorable* champion to defend him.

† Not true—but true that *Lady Delaval's father* was a *houſe-carpenter*.—The advertiſer's *lurking accomplice* will excuſe this *repriſal*.

" apothecary at Berwick. He was taken
" by General Craufurd to Belleiſle as a
" ſurgeon's mate;* and about the year
" 1761,† was ſent from thence as unfit
" for ſervice, being *then very ill, and almoſt*
" *blind.*‡——About the end of the year
" 1764, I found him beating a mortar, at
" an apothecary's ſhop in Coventry-ſtreet
" in London; where I aſked him if he
" would give Sir John his vote, who
" was

---

* The author (as his WARRANT will teſtify) had been in His Majeſty's ſervice *near a year before he went to Belleiſle*;—was ſeveral months with part of the regiment at Plymouth *during that time*, and ſeveral weeks after the General had gone to Belleiſle *before him.*

† 1762.

‡ *Therefore* how could the author preſume to aſſert that it was *poſſible* for Sir John's repreſented behavior towards him to cauſe him to be indiſpoſed *in any future period!*—The words are marked in *italics*, to ſhew the *evident falſhood* of ſuch an aſſertion.

" was then a candidate to repreſent Ber-
" wick in parliament. He told me, he
" would willingly go thither to vote for
" him, but that he had no money, and
" that his cloaths were ſo bad he was
" aſhamed to be ſeen in them:——
" therefore HIS NECESSITY *did* NOT COM-
" MENCE LATER THAN THAT PERIOD.—
" About this time a friend of Sir John's
" equipped him with a coat,* and fur-
" niſhed him with money; which quali-
" fied *this unfortunate lover* to go and
" pay his addreſſes to Celia at Berwick—
" where he ſpoke to Sir John; and I
" know *from himſelf*, he had never ſpoken
" to him before, nor has he ever ſpoke
" to him ſince, except once in my pre-
" ſence; when I heard Sir John tell him,
" in anſwer to his ſolicitations, that he
" muſt

* Not true—but true that the advertiſer wears *his maſter's old ſhoes.*

" muſt not harbour any kind of expec-
" tation of proviſion from him.——I be-
" lieve that his books ſhew that he ne-
" ver received but one letter or two at
" moſt from Sir John, which was to the
" ſame effect; and I can therefore aſſert,
" as well as from ſeveral converſations
" with him,* that he neither had any
" right to expect, nor had he ever re-
" ceived any promiſe of favor from Sir
" John.——When he importuned me to
" apply to Sir John in his behalf,† I put
" him in mind of his being well paid for
" his trouble and loſs of time in going to
" Berwick; which he acknowledged, and
" for which he expreſſed very great
" thankfulneſs to Sir John.

" I HAVE

* *One* of them is introduced in the following *more explanatory* reply.

† Had the author wanted ſome *baſe* or *ſervile* employment in his maſter's ſervice, he *might*, perhaps have ſolicited the advertiſer's intereſt.

"I HAVE thus ſhortly explained theſe "few particulars, to refute the baſe "ſcurrility, and to expoſe the unpro-"voked malice of this catchpenny ca-"lumniator; who has alſo publiſhed ſe-"veral rancorous libels in news-papers "and magazines, under the character of "Honeſtus and other ſignatures, againſt "Sir John,* becauſe he would not aſk "for a place for him under the govern-"ment; and ſuch a place too, as I knew "him to be unfit and unqualified for.†

"GEORGE DOUGLASS,‡

"Adjutant of Berwick-upon-Tweed."‖

---

* *Qui capit, ille facit.*

† See the converſation mentioned in the ſubſequent reply.

‡ More generally known by the appellation of *Little Snotty*.

‖ From whence he was *obliged to decamp ſeveral years ago*, and where he has never reſided ſince: and if credit may be given to the aſſertions of his countrymen in Scotland (where he formerly ſerved his Majeſty) he ought long ago to have been—*verbum ſat ſapientibus.*——*This* is the perſon whom SIR JOHN HUSSEY DELAVAL, BART. has thought proper to engage in his ſervice, for the tranſaction of his *private affairs*, in the intervals of the former's relaxation from more *laborious* avocations.——If any thing ſhould be ſaid that will enable him to proſecute the author in his *own* name, Sir John's *ultimate view* will be gratified, and *his purſe continue open* for the ſucceſsful accompliſhment thereof; and who, by virtue of his *opulence* and dignity, may alſo procure ſuch an agent a *different* character than what is due to him. He that is guilty of *one* bad crime, will be guilty of *more*.—The candid reader will ſurely excuſe theſe *neceſſary repriſals*; which are known to be foreign to the author's *natural* diſpoſition, and which he wiſhes he may never again have occaſion to make.

THE

THE
REPLY.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

REPLY.

To the Right Honorable

THE LORDS

North, *Dartmouth*, and *Barrington*.

My Lords,

As I have not the honor to be acquainted with either of your Lordſhips, I muſt leave other Dedicators to celebrate, in the uſual ſtrain of Dedications, thoſe particular merits which your Lordſhips may reſpectively poſſeſs; and ingenuouſly confeſs that my ſole motive for inſcribing to your Lordſhips this trifling

ſling performance, is the conſideration of your being able, from your elevated ſtations in the ſphere of government, to relieve the author and his family from thoſe *increaſing* calamities with which they have ſo long been oppreſſed, and which your Lordſhips will find to have originated from the infidelity of deceitful patronage, and the continuing prevalence of a virtuous attachment.

I AM ſufficiently ſenſible, my Lords, that beneficent minds only want to be *acquainted* with the exiſtence of diſtreſs, to be inclined to remove it; and that where there is no ſuch propenſity, the moſt ardent *ſupplications* will fail to ſucceed.---- Should your Lordſhips be poſſeſſed of that genuine benevolence which is found to conſtitute the greateſt felicity of human

man life, and without which it is aſſerted by Divine Authority *none can enter into the Kingdom of Heaven*, you will naturally commiſerate the condition of The Unfortunate Lovers, who are formed to feel the *extremeſt* anguiſh of their fate; and regarding the author of their miſery only as being the more culpable for being a man of opulence, haſten to prevent the impending cataſtrophe of their misfortunes, and (by aſſigning them a moderate competency) to place them among the happieſt of mankind.

I HAVE addreſſed your Lordſhips in a plain ſtile, becauſe ſuch is the language of *ſincerity*; and becauſe I would not conceive ſo diſreſpectfully of your Lordſhips' intellects, as to imagine you were

to be prevailed upon by the tinſel garb of deluſive flattery.

I am, with due reſpect,

My Lords,

Your Lordſhips' obedient

humble ſervant,

The AUTHOR.

TO

TO THE

INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS

OF THE

County of NORTHUMBERLAND.

MY LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I CANNOT forbear, on the preſent occaſion, to *congratulate* you on your having happily eſcaped being repreſented by the perſon whoſe conduct has occaſioned the ſubſequent Appeal to the bar of the Public.

THE man who has no feeling nor gratitude for the diſtreſſes of an individual to whom he has been *obligated*, ought not to be entruſted with the welfare of the Community at Large.

SHOULD

SHOULD the Baronet who is the ſubject of the following pages, proſecute the Author for daring *to ſpeak the truth*, becauſe he thinks his *circumſtances* will not permit him to defend himſelf *at Law*, I hope to experience your benevolent interceſſion.----Such an intention has been proclaimed in the public papers by his *hired* and *inſtructed* Advertiſer; but as it has been occaſioned by the appearance of the following introductory letter, it is generally conceived as a conſtrained expedient to *evade* that correſpondence which would tend to diſcover a ſcene of treachery ſcarcely to be equalled—to intimidate the author from perſevering in his neceſſary complaints—and to pre-poſſeſs the public with a belief of thoſe diabolical falſehoods exhibited in an advertiſement publiſhed for the *avowed* and

horrid

horrid purpoſe of intercepting the public's attention towards thoſe diſtreſſes which occaſioned the publication of the offending volumes.

I am, with reſpect and eſteem,

MY LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

Your humble ſervant,

The AUTHOR.

A SOLEMN

A SOLEMN APPEAL

TO THE

PUBLIC.

IT has ever been the practice of bad men, tenacious of their character, to endeavor elude the force of disagreeable truths by such private manœuvres as they would blush to have publicly known; and, instead of making a direct replication to the criminalities with which they are charged, in the language of fair argument, to content themselves with evasive negatives. When they find these insufficient to elude the public censure of their conduct, the worst of them frequently have recourse to all the lying assertions that the mortifying disappointment of a guilty conscience

conſcience can ſuggeſt, and of which they are ſo much aſhamed, as to be obliged to get ſome ſordid wretch, whoſe confidence they have it in their power to command, to paternalize and to propagate the ſame.——The man who is wrongfully accuſed, armed with conſcious innocence, openly avows what he wiſhes to tranſpire in his defence;—the guilty aggreſſor lurks under the veil of diſſimulation, and, like the demon of malice, privately plots the deed he is aſhamed to own.

The preceding obſervations have never been more amply verified than in the various machinations that have been practiſed by an ungrateful monſter * to prevent

* "The wretch whom *gratitude* once fails to bind,
"To truth or honor let him lay no claim,
"But ſtand confeſs'd the *brute* diſguis'd in man."

prevent the public from becoming acquainted with a hiſtory he has juſtly been aſhamed to find open to their inſpection, and from a conſciouſneſs of being unable fairly to refute that confirmed perfidy and ingratitude exhibited therein which will ever cauſe him to be viewed with horror and contempt by every impartial reader of honor and humanity.

SIMILAR ſtratagems have lately been uſed to prevent the appearance of a CONTINUATION of the work, for reaſons to be aſcertained from the foregoing paragraph; namely, ſuch a continuation's tending to revive the ſale of the former volumes, and the anticipation of the author's repreſenting in the additional ones the conduct of his deceiver ſince the appearance of the others, which have been ſo favorably ſpoken of by the learned world;

world; though one particular publication was influenced to give them that *over-ſtrained* character which will be obvious to every unprejudiced inſpector.

It was the author's misfortune to become dependent on the baronet to whom the narrative part of ſuch volumes is addreſſed about ten years ago, who, for ſervices hereafter mentioned, then pledg'd *his word of honor* ſpeedily to provide for me in the ſervice of the government.—The conſequence of ſuch an aſſurance---the manner in which he receded from the performance of his engagement---the effects produced by his infidelity, together with his ſubſequent inhumanity---are authentically delineated in the aforeſaid hiſtory, which I was at length induced to publiſh. Conſcious of the veracity of my allegations, I had no ſcru-

ple of communicating to the public the various incidents recorded therein.——

PRIOR to the execution of ſuch a deſign, I acquainted my faithleſs patron therewith, in order that he might, if he chuſed, prevent it. This he endeavored to do, but not in the manner I wiſhed for, or that could tend to obviate the neceſſity thereof. I received from a worthleſs agent a menacing letter, wherein I was threatened with the powerful reſentment of his maſter, if I preſumed to publiſh any part of the correſpondence that had paſſed between us. The intelligent reader will readily conceive the *conſcious guilt* which ſuch an interdiction naturally implies.——In the mean time an act of cruelty was diſplayed by my powerful opponent towards the unhappy participator of my calamities,

which

which it would here be ſuperfluous to repeat. It has already been repreſented in my hiſtory; which only requires to be univerſally read to terminate our mutual anxieties and *increaſing* diſtreſs.

ARMED with truth and innocence, and urged by conſiderations known to the readers of the work alluded to, ſuch an intimidation did not reſtrain me from purſuing my intention; which, (as is at this time the caſe with reſpect to the continuation) I can ſolemnly declare, was more with a view of attracting the *commiſeration* of thoſe readers who might have it in their power to render the unfortunate lovers happy, than from any other motive; ſo that I am not deſerving the appellation of a catch-penny author, with which my opulent adverſary has always privately endeavored to prepoſſeſs the minds of

the public, in order to prevent their inſpection of the pages which have cauſed him to be ſo much condemned by readers whom his rank and fortune could not alienate from the principles of virtue, nor prevent from proclaiming their genuine ſentiments.

PROPOSALS for printing the above-mentioned hiſtory by ſubſcription were publiſhed; the ſucceſs of which Sir John and his before-named agent induſtriouſly endeavored to fruſtrate, by propagating, with other efforts for ſuch a purpoſe, that the work was ſpurious, no correſpondence having ever paſſed between Sir John and the author; though ſuch a correſpondence had been acknowledged a little before, by my being *adviſed not to publiſh it.*——Notwithſtanding theſe manœuvres, the volumes wiſhed to be ſuppreſſed,

preſſed, appeared in the world, when the ſame aſſiduity and influencing meaſures were purſued to prejudice the ſale of them, but no *public reply* was made to them for reaſons that cannot eſcape the intelligent reader. It was ſuppoſed that no ſuch reply would be neceſſary---that private ſtratagems would prove ſufficient to prevent their being read by thoſe for whoſe inſpection they were chiefly intended, and that they would ſoon be no longer heard of; in conſequence of which the author, and thoſe to whom he was connected, were wiſhed *to continue in their miſery*.---Such cruel endeavors to prevent their emerging therefrom appear to exceed the guilt of the rich man in the goſpel; who, though he would not *himſelf* relieve the diſtreſſed object whom he ſaw at his gate, is not accuſed of endeavoring to prevent *others* from doing it;

nor had he *occaſioned* the diſtreſſes which he ſaw the unhappy ſuppliant to labor under.

The conſciouſneſs of ſuch a conduct reſpecting the former volumes, and the ſubject of them being again brought upon the carpet, cauſed my relinquiſhed correſpondent to be alarmed at the appearance of propoſals for publiſhing a Continuation of the work; which, by renewing the ſale of the former volumes, tended to fruſtrate the before-mentioned endeavors to prevent their being generally read.——From a ſuppoſition that the author's circumſtances would not permit him to publiſh ſuch a Continuation without a general ſubſcription, various efforts were immediately tried to intercept the ſucceſs thereof, which having been found not likely to anſwer ſuch intention, (*ſome gentlemen of fortune having liberally*

liberally subscribed thereto) the last expedient has been adopted, by the publication of one of the most infamous advertisements, published in the form of a hand-bill, that was ever imposed on the credulity of the public; which will be sufficiently apparent to every reader of the work it alludes to.—The *consciously-guilty* baronet in whose defence (or rather *condemnation*) it is published, being unwilling that such assertions should be known to proceed from his own pen, they are communicated to the public by *a domestic hireling*, who has truly verified the observation of the poet:——

"Their services are, clock-like, to be set,
"Backward and forward, at their lord's command."

This very obsequious person, in order to ingratiate himself into his master's esteem,

teem, has long diſplayed his readineſs to ſerve him in *any* capacity in which he was pleaſed to employ him; but never had *an yearly ſalary ſettled on him* till his intereſting ſervices with reſpect to the aforeſaid volumes claimed ſuch a reward, and which appears to have been judged requiſite to *ſecure* his future confidence and aſſiduity—in vindicating the baronet againſt thoſe unfavorable ideas which the freeholders he intended to repreſent, might entertain of him from the peruſal of ſuch a hiſtory. For this and other concomitant purpoſes the former appears have been ſtationed at the place where his maſter uſually reſides, and where he is diſtinguiſhed by the title of Sir John's RUNNER.

As the whole of the preceding advertiſement is one continued enumeration of falſe-

falſehoods, it naturally begins in that to father what he probably did not write) ſets off with ſaying he had a hand-bill delivered to him *the day before*, containing ſtrain.—The *hired* aſſerter of them (bribed propoſals for printing, by ſubſcription, a book, intitled, "An authentic Continua-"tion of the Hiſtory of The Unfortu-"nate Lovers, &c.---by which it is to be ſuppoſed he would have the public to believe that this was the *firſt* time he had ſeen them; yet *ſeveral months* had intervened ſince he complained of the publication of ſuch propoſals to thoſe who were employed in the diſtribution of them, and which he then affirmed to contain a *libel* on his maſter; though they only contained thoſe *extracted* charges which had been publiſhed near *four years before*. ----This intelligence I ſolemnly declare to have received from the party's own mouth—

mouth—to whom an invitation was given to visit SEATON; with the supposed view of preventing the author's having any future access to the channel in which this *illiterate* servant had signified his master's resentment at their having been inserted, and which proved the libel-assertion to be merely *intimidating*.---I shall leave the public to conceive how far there was any *occasion* for beginning with this falsehood, or whether it proceeded from ignorance or some particular motives that may hereafter transpire.

——"AND having"—proceeds the baronet's advocate—"seen the former "volumes, and being able from my own "knowledge, and what I have heard Mr. "Renwick say, to assert that they are "founded in utter falsehood, I think it "an act of justice due to Sir John Dela-

"val"

" val" (*my maſter—who has taken me into his ſervice for the purpoſe of thus defending him*) " to expoſe by this advertiſement " to the public, the baſeneſs of the au- " thor, in order to prevent the impoſition " of ſuch a lying ſcribbler."——The badneſs of a man's cauſe is never more conſpicuous than when he is obliged to employ thoſe to defend him who are celebrated for being the *laſt* people in the world that ought to be credited.——Let us ſee how Sir John's *inſtructed* hireling proceeds to *prove* what he has aſſerted; to which—though his maſter's commanding rank and affluence might poſſibly even procure a certificate in his favor, in order to deceive thoſe who do not know him—there is no neceſſity for any reply to be ſeen by thoſe who do. This ſenſibility it is that has made the *ſpeculative* part of Sir John's adherents, among the number

number of the latter, to blame him for entruſting his cauſe to ſuch an advocate.

——"The ſubject of his *books*"—by which are meant *volumes*—is an accuſa-"tion of Sir John Delaval for his want "of *generoſity*"—this ſhould have been expreſſed *perfidy*——"towards him; to "which he imputes the loſs of his health "and ſight."—Whoever has recourſe to the work itſelf, (where Sir John does not appear on the ſtage till at the *cloſe* of the firſt volume) will ſee the *evaſive* tendency of this paragraph. In the ſaid work is interſperſed a ſeries of letters (relating to the lovers) between the late General Craufurd, the honorable Welbore Ellis, Eſq; (then ſecretary at war) Sir Francis Blake Delaval, Knight of the Bath, and Sir John Huſſey Delaval, Bart.

——"The

——"THE paltry * author ſerved his "apprenticeſhip to the late Mr. Hodg-"ſon, *apothecary*"—why not *ſurgeon*, Sir John?—"in Berwick; where CELIA, the "heroine, was a maid of *all-works*."—The *former* aſſertion is true; the *latter* I ſolemnly declare to be falſe. She was indeed hired to *ſuperintend the children*, (a taſk which many others who were *born to a fortune* have been obliged to ſubmit to) but was always treated by her maſter and miſtreſs more like *a daughter*, or *a companion*, than a ſervant.—The introduction of *this* circumſtance (which has cauſed your warmeſt friends to bluſh for you) in your diſgraceful defence, proves

* Being *poor* and *unfortunate*.—Would you, Sir John, read Mr. Brooke's hiſtories of The Fool of Quality, and The Man of Feeling---you might poſſibly be the better for it.

the *meanneſs* of your heart, and the evaſive recourſes you are obliged to take, in order to prejudice the public againſt attending to a hiſtory which you know to contain ſuch villainous and brutal facts as will not admit of a direct refutation. ——CELIA's living in the family I have myſelf *voluntarily* mentioned in the hiſtory alluded to—which has been repreſented by different reviews to be (to uſe their own language) "a very *intereſting* and *affecting* narrative;" while they accuſe *you*, Sir John, with ingratitude, inhumanity, and perfidy.—They alſo beſtow thoſe encomiums upon the virtues and intellects of CELIA which exalt her to a level with the richeſt of her ſex, and would have rendered her alliance honorable to a greater man than *Sir John Delaval*.——Poor *argument* this, Sir John! ——and a poor *refutation* of confirmed facts.—

facts.——"This publication," ſay the Monthly Reviewers, "contains a recital "of FACTS:"——"This," ſays another London Review, "is indeed a tale of "GENUINE DISTRESS." You are in both expreſsly repreſented to have been guilty of a *breach of promiſe*, and to have ſhewn yourſelf to the laſt degree *ungrateful* and *inhumane*:—can any perſon have a *worſe* character?——I can ſolemnly declare my being entirely unacquainted with any of the writers or proprietors of them, and that I know of no application that was ever made to them in my favor. I hope your rank and affluence, Sir John, will never be able to corrupt them, whatever ſtratagems may be uſed for ſuch a purpoſe. But let us proceed.——

——"He was *taken* by General Crau-"furd to Belleiſle, as a ſurgeon's mate."

---The fabrication of this ſentence is very curious, and diſplays the *infamous* conduct of the writer. *He was taken by General Craufurd to Belleiſle:*—which expreſſion was doubtleſs intended to prepoſſeſs the public with ideas that need not be deſcribed.——The writer of this reply to ſuch mean and lying inſinuations, had a legal WARRANT procured for him ſix months before the expiration of his apprenticeſhip; and he was near a year in his Majeſty's ſervice, and eight months with the regiment in England, before he went with it to Belleiſle; where the General did not *take him to*, having been there himſelf ſeveral weeks before.---Theſe are manifeſt truths, which I have my warrant and letters from the General to confirm, and which only tend to diſgrace the malevolent calumniator; who, becauſe he cannot fairly *refute* the diſagreeable charges contained in the offending volumes,

is

is reſolved to make no *direct* replication to them, but only to tell *as many lies as poſſible*, in order to make them be diſbelieved.——"He was ſent from thence "as unfit for ſervice, being *then very ill*, "*and almoſt blind.*"-----The reader will pleaſe to recollect that the writer of this replication to ſuch advertiſement is ſaid to have imputed his being ill *ſeven years after this period* to the treatment he met with from Sir John,—his indiſpoſition at Belleiſle is *therefore* diſplayed in Italic letters, to convince the reader that ſuch an aſſertion muſt be naturally falſe, being proved to have been indiſpoſed *ſeven years before*, when he had not Sir John to blame for it. What logic can be ſufficient to oppoſe the force of ſuch *ſolid reaſoning!* I do not wonder, Sir John, at your *twenty years' taciturnity* in the national ſenate.——General Craufurd pro-

cured leave of abſence from General Hodgſon (who had the command of the land-forces on that expedition) for me to return to England for the benefit of my health—which Heaven was pleaſed perfectly to reſtore; and I continued in the ſervice of his Majeſty till the reduction of the regiment at the concluſion of the war. All this is ſet forth in my hiſtory.

—"ABOUT the end of the year 1764, "I found him *beating a mortar* in an apo- "thecary's ſhop in London."----I was a JOURNEYMAN there, and had a *porter under me*; ſo that I had no mortar to beat, except in the preparation of a preſcription.—This manner of *refuting* (as your deſpicable *deputy* calls it) evidential facts cannot eſcape the notice of the intelligent reader; which conſiſts in verbally aſſert-

ing

ing the author complained of to have been in a *poor* ſituation *before* his correſpondence commenced with his maſter, (and therefore it is not to be *wondered at* that Sir John paid ſo little regard to thoſe diſtreſſes which *afterwards* ſupervened. This is another diſplay of *ſagacious argumentation* that there is no contending with.——

It is next ſaid, that on being aſked, as I was *beating the mortar*, "if I would "give Sir John my vote, who was then "a candidate to repreſent Berwick in "parliament, I anſwered, I would wil-"lingly go thither to vote for him, but "that I had no money, and my cloaths "were ſo bad I was aſhamed to be ſeen "in them."—I ſolemnly affirm theſe *ſeveral* aſſertions to be equally falſe, and that it was ſo far the *reverſe*, that this *well-known* hireling of Sir John's (who, though

though no freeman himſelf, undertook to bribe ſuch freemen as were in London) deſired I would go and drink a glaſs of wine with him at a neighboring coffee-houſe; where I began to think he intended to aſk me *to lend him a few ſhillings*, but was ſoon undeceived by his preſſing me to accept of five guineas from himſelf—which he very well knows I *refuſed with diſdain*, and left him without any promiſe of the requeſted vote. To the truth of this I have ſolemnly ſworn; nor ſhould I—for reaſons known to the readers of my hiſtory—have at laſt conſented to go to Berwick on ſuch a purpoſe (as will appear from my refuſal the *next day* in a letter to Mr. Hodgſon, inſerted in my ſaid hiſtory) had I not received the following notification from that gentleman:—"From the *aſſurances* "I have received from *Sir John*, you "may

"may rest satisfied, that if I should have "the pleasure of seeing you here in favor "of his election, you will not have occa- "sion to depart from hence before he "has PROVIDED for you."——This information hastened that meeting between the unfortunate lovers which we had agreed to postpone till we could meet no more to part, in order to avoid that premature marriage which such assurances now caused to take place.

——"About this time," proceeds this diabolical vindicator, who deserves to be banished from the society of mankind—"a friend of Sir John's"—by whom, had he meant *any body*, he must have meant *the huge Sir Francis*—"equipped him "with a coat."----If ever the grand adversary of the human race assisted a base mind in the fabrication of *lies*, he must have

have had a hand in the formation of *this*, which I ſolemnly affirm it to be.---This aſſertion of *Sir John*'s, under the ſignature of his hireling, could only proceed from a pen dipped in gall, and a mind overflowing with the moſt diabolical enmity.---What the appearance of my dreſs at that period was, my memory does not perfectly recollect; but I apprehend it was at leaſt equal to that of the perſon who came to ſollicit me in Sir John's favor.—The *manner* in which the acceptance of ten guineas was *preſſed* upon me by *Sir Francis*, after I had reſigned my place in one of the firſt ſhops in London to ſerve my ungrateful candidate, has been *voluntarily* recorded in my hiſtory, which the reader may inſpect:—" which " qualified this *unfortunate lover** to go " and

* This *irony*, Sir John, doubtleſs does great honor to your *humanity*.

"and pay his addreſſes to CELIA at Ber-
"wick."----Another lie. Our addreſſes
—as will appear by our hiſtory, and may be confirmed by living evidence—had commenced *long before*; and it was your deceitful aſſurances, Sir John, (you may well be *aſhamed* of them) before and after my arrival, that occaſioned our union to take place at that unhappy period:—
"where he ſpoke to Sir John for the *firſt*
"time."---The old proverb ſays, a lyar ſhould have a *retentive* memory. I had been perſonally ſollicited by Sir John himſelf for my vote in his favor on a *former* occaſion; when, I can alſo ſolemnly declare, I aſſiſted him in writing ſeveral letters to country-freemen, requeſting their attendance in his favor on the day of election:—"nor has he
"ever ſpoken to him ſince but *once*"—
Very right, and aſſerted ſo in my hiſto-

ry,

ry, as one proof of your *ingratitude*, Sir John ——"in *my presence*,"—solemnly affirmed to be another lie——"when I "*heard*"—a lie of course——"Sir John "tell him, in answer to his solicitations, "that he must not harbor any kind of "expectation of provision from him."—This, though not Sir John's *literal* answer, contains the *inference* that was to be drawn from it.—His *express* reply is recorded in my history; and has been quoted by different Reviewers, as another proof of his treachery and want of gratitude.

—"I BELIEVE his books" (volumes) "shew that he never received "from Sir John but one letter, or two "at most."—What a pity it is, Sir John, that this *blunderhead* of a servant of yours, or your *own head-piece*, should thus

thus induſtriouſly endeavor to expoſe that ingratitude for which you think you have been ſo ſeverely reprehended, by *confirming* with your *own* pens what has been ſet forth in the volumes complained of——" which was"---ſo that it is wiſhed the public would believe there was but *one* letter; but to do you more juſtice, Sir John, than this advertiſement does you, my hiſtory contains the copies of *two*; which are there ſo minutely diſcuſſed, that you may *therefore* indeed wiſh perhaps there had been *none at all*—— "which (letter) was to the *ſame effect*," ---namely, that Sir John "aſſured me, "*he would do nothing for me.*"---On this aſſertion the reader will perceive that Sir John lays great ſtreſs; becauſe, though he had before *engaged to ſerve me*, his now telling me, when aſked if he meant to perform his promiſe, that "I muſt not harbor

" kind of expectation of proviſion from " him," *releaſed him at once* from ſuch a prior engagement; and it was very unfair for me to complain after receiving ſuch an anſwer of a *breach of promiſe*; it being evident (proceeds Sir John's caſuiſt) from ſuch a declaration—his own words are,----" I can *therefore* aſſert that " he never had *any right* to expect any " favor from Sir John; nor had he ever " received any *promiſe* of any"——tho' he could not poſſibly know this but from your *own information*, Sir John; as he was in LONDON during the period of your election at BERWICK—*where* it was that you then *pledged your word of honor* to provide for me on your return to the former; which you then inſinuated you would have no difficulty to do, as your friend the Duke of Northumberland was then REGENT of IRELAND.

" —WHEN

——"When he importuned me to "apply to Sir John in his behalf"---- another ſuggeſtion of the infernal ſeducer, who adds to it the remainder of the paragraph. And here the *ſubſtituted*, or *deputy*-adviſer finiſhes what is called a *refutation* of the ſeveral charges contained in the volumes which ſuch a refutation is intended to prevent from being examined, *(conſcious guilt!)* without any notice being taken of Sir John's refuſing to contribute with *ſtrangers* towards the relief of the author when he ſaw him involved in the deepeſt diſtreſs from his ungenerous behavior; which, in order perſonally to remind him of his engagement, had occaſioned my leaving the arms of Celia, when in a ſtate of *pregnancy*.---To this part of my hiſtory it has indeed been aſſerted that I had been in a

ſimilar ſituation, with reſpect to *ſickneſs*, ſeven years before; and as to my *neceſſities* and *mental anxiety*, Sir John had not *promiſed* to provide for me.—— "Poor "Renwick, Sir John, whom I ſaw this "morning, is indeed in as great diſtreſs "as his letters repreſent him to be:— "he is confined to his room by his ill-"neſs; and ſo reduced in his finances, "that he has taſted nothing for theſe "two days paſt!" Such, Sir John, was *then* the language of this *tractable* ſervant of your's. What was your reply?---- "I am ſorry for him: but he was well "paid (by my *brother*'s preſent) for ſer-"ving me at Berwick; and therefore I "am under *no obligation* to aſſiſt him." —— Some ſmall contributions were procured;---you were deſired to throw in your mite, but you would not do it; but you did what was ſtill more cruel, with

reſpect

reſpect to the object on whoſe account I chiefly ſuffered, and which had nearly *terminated her exiſtence.* Recur to my hiſtory, Sir John, and then acknowledge it is not ſurpriſing that your mind is not *eaſy* in the midſt of your poſſeſſions. Read the conduct of the rich man in the goſpel, and revolve upon his fate.---*Remember, ſon, that thou in thy life-time receiveds thy good things, &c.*

NAM NEQUE DIVITIBUS CONTINGUNT GAUDIA SOLIS.

——I will only add, Sir John, that it was certainly lucky for the county of Northumberland that you were not elected one of their repreſentatives; as the man who has no feeling for the diſtreſſes of an individual, and a FRIEND, ought not to be entruſted with the welfare of the community at large.

YOUR *diſgraceful* advocate concludes the advertiſement with aſſerting my having publiſhed ſeveral rancorous libels in various news-papers and magazines, under different ſignatures, againſt his maſter—QUI CAPIT, ILLE FACIT——becauſe (he ſubjoins) his maſter would not aſk for a place for me in the ſervice of the government, and ſuch a place "as "he knew me to be *unfit* and *unqualified* "for."----Many a fine compliment this degenerated ſervant has formerly paid to my *abilities* when he had no occaſion to do it, if I did not deſerve them; and I, for the laſt time, ſolemnly declare, that ſo far from confining his maſter's gratitude and fidelity to the obtainment of any *particular* place, he was told, after my pointing out *ſeveral*, that I would be ſatisfied with *any* place he would pleaſe

to

to procure for me; and in the mean time he was with the MINISTRY, and (as has been before obſerved) his friend, the Duke of Northumberland, was LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND. But Sir John and his deſpicable caſuiſt thought that aſſerting I wanted a place I was not qualified for was an excellent off-come,—and here they finiſh their defence in triumph! ——One of the *pointed-out* places, and which Sir John *expreſsly promiſed to procure*, was a commiſſion in the army; for which, when he comes this way, I ſhall perhaps be excited to let him *know* whether I was qualified or not.

I HAPPENED to call on Sir John's advocate one evening when he had been paying his devotions pretty liberally to the animating deity, and when, it is generally ſuppoſed, a man ſpeaks *the genuine*

ſentiments

ſentiments of his mind.——"Come, my "friend," ſays he, "fill your glaſs, and "ſay here's te' you.---Never mind the "warld: thought 'tis a peety a perſon "of your *manners* and *abeelities* ſhould "not be better provided for.—I wonder "you did na introduce me into your "poem on our parliamentary expedition "to Graveſend, as you know I was com-"manding officer. I wiſh you would let "me have it to ſhew to Sir John.—— "Come, wont you take a puff:---My "dear, let's ha' ſome tobacco.---I believe "I have got ſome in my pouch.----In "troth no.----Here wife; there's ſome "*filler*; ſend for ſome tobacco.—Come, "my friend, gees your hand. Here's "wiſhing Sir John may provide for you "ſoon. It is certainly what he *ought to* "*do*; but he is one who daes na care to "gee himſel' *ony trouble* on theſe occa-"ſions.----Had our auld freend General

"Craufurd

" Craufurd been alive, you had been
" provided for long before this time.—
" Sir John's a man who has got a very
" large fortune; but *he loves his money*, and
" wau'd na part ſo free with *ſaxpence* as
" Jacky Craufurd uſed to do *a gueena*. He
" gives me *a denner* ſometimes, but I'm
" weal intitled to it:"——and indeed, when I came, by his inſtruction, to be admitted to Sir John, a few days after, (the *only* time I ever could ſee him) I found my *little freend* at the *maſh-tub*, where I left him.——Many of his acquaintance would not wonder to be told that *he cleaned Sir John's ſhoes*, or thoſe of any other great man, who would gee him " *a deener*," and a tankard of porter.——The idea of repreſenting the writer to have been equipped with a coat by one of Sir John's friends, may have probably originated from the recollection of Sir John's having, ſince the period

alluded

alluded to, furniſhed him with ſeveral pairs of *auld breeks*.——With reſpect to the foregoing converſation, I will not poſitively ſay, that all the *words* are ſuch as were then ſpoken, but the *ſubſtance* of it is I believe pretty exact, and my correſpondent cannot reaſonably complain of the communication.

HAD it not been for the publication he now thinks it *his duty* to condemn, he had probably never acted but as a *temporary* porter, or laborer, to Sir John; but as it was neceſſary to reward him for the ſteps he had taken to *injure the ſale* thereof, and affirming, that to "his know-"ledge," there was not a word of truth in the whole work, (which may have coſt Sir John no ſmall ſum) he was fixed at SEATON, where he continues to enjoy a *yearly ſalary*, and is thereby the more ſecurely

curely engaged to continue in the vindication of his maſter, and to *attend to his inſtructions*—which at this time have been rendered *eſſentially* neceſſary at the appearance of propoſals for printing *a continuation of the hiſtory of two unfortunate lovers.*——The very mention of the work brings ideas into Sir John's head which the conſideration of all his wealth cannot prevent from diſquieting his mind. NEMO MALUS FELIX.——Unwilling to own he has acted wrongfully, the aſſeverations of a mercenary hireling (taken into his family for *that purpoſe*) muſt be his ſole defence; whom if ever he diſmiſſes, he muſt diſmiſs with a penſion, or be obliged to get him what he refuſed to procure for the writer; and who may diſcover on a *death-bed* what a man of Sir John's *pride* would not perhaps be able to ſurvive.---Sir John too, may hereafter

after be more charitable to others, but eſpecially to thoſe whom he would wiſh to have no connection with the author, all his future dependants may fare the better from my diſappointment.

Another view in Sir John's having at leaſt *permitted* (what he is ſuppoſed to be the *writer* or *dictator* of) the publication of his *ſervant*'s malevolent aſſertions in his favor, may be to provoke me to ſay ſomething of this ſervant that might be actionable, in order to my being proſecuted at *Sir John's expence*, who would rather not have it to be done in his *own* name; but as I have had a hint of this, I ſhall avail myſelf of the caution that was given me; wherein this executioner of his *ipſe dixit* was credited for aſſerting, that a perſon in *my circumſtances* would ſtand a very unequal chance, however *juſt*

my

my cauſe, with a man of Sir John's *ample fortune*.——It was from this perſon that I received the intelligence of Sir John's ſervant having been at a certain printing-office to which he belonged, to ſignify that his maſter intended to proſecute the printer if he continued to *publiſh the propoſals* of my hiſtory with certain extracts from the reviews, which Sir John did not like to ſee exhibited.—— When Sir John's ſervant was told by the agent of the printer, (with whom he had deſired to drink a glaſs at a neighboring tavern) that the contents of the ſaid volumes appeared to be *authentic*, the former replied (what is apprehended to have been mentioned to him by *Sir John*, with a view to *intimidate*) that Sir F— N— had declared an unfavorable aſſertion to be no leſs a *libel* for being TRUE; which my informer ingenuouſly confeſſed to be

a doctrine of the law, the *conſiſtency* of which he had not been able to comprehend; and who was at length invited to go and drink a bottle of wine at SEATON. The reſt will be obvious to the intelligent reader; who will wiſh he did not go, but of which I cannot inform him.—This happened no leſs than five or ſix months *before* the day on which the former pretends he *firſt* ſaw the propoſals.

SIR John's advocate ſigns himſelf *Adjutant of Berwick*—where, however, he has not *reſided* for ſeveral years paſt, and has often been obliged to *change* his lodgings elſewhere. VERBUM SAT SAPIENTIBUS.——Let the reader conſult the chronicles of his *own* country for his character. He was a dependant on the late General Craufurd; at whoſe deceaſe he introduced himſelf to his maſter's acquaintanee, by telling him he would do

any

any thing to ſerve him with reſpect to his ſucceeding the General, and would endeavor to procure him the votes of the Berwick freemen reſiding in and about London; which, however, he was not able to do without *pecuniary ammunition*. Sir John lined his pockets,—and away he went.——Mine was a dear vote to him (and which he could not at laſt obtain) having *walked* many a mile in and *out* of London, in purſuit of me, drenched with cold December-rain, before he found me; but I hope Sir John was grateful to him;—if he was not *then*, he will, doubtleſs, be ſo *now*.—NECESSITAS NON HABET LEGEM.

'TIS a pity that a man of your extenſive fortune, Sir John, ſhould be more willing to expend it in a *bad* cauſe than a good one.——Had you acted more be-

nevolently, or more gratefully towards the writer, you might have ſaved all that you have ſince been *obliged* to expend in order to preſerve your character, and not been neceſſitated to intruſt a *hired* confidant with what you ſhew your reluctance to have publicly tranſpire.—Had you not endeavored to intercept the ſale of the former volumes, the continuation of my hiſtory might never have taken any notice of you.

You have money enough to accompliſh almoſt any thing----for money is univerſally allowed to be a prevailing deity, (which has often *ſubverted* the courſe of juſtice) and the moſt prevailing rhetoric that can be uſed,---I hope, however, you will not carry your vindication or reſentment ſo far as to permit this influenced favorite of your's to *perjure* himſelf.—With ſuch opulence, Sir John,

you

you have, indeed, greatly the advantage of the writer, but of which circumſtance a man of honor would not ſtrive ſo much to avail himſelf, and which, however you may be able to impoſe upon mankind, cannot ſcreen your conduct from the eye of omniſcient Heaven.---On my own ſide, I have only INNOCENCE and TRUTH; and armed with theſe, I have dared to reſent your behavior farther than you have been willing to believe I ſhould have courage to do. You never imagined that a perſon like the author (whom you deſpiſe for *being poor)* would ſo ſtrenuouſly contend with a man of your rank and fortune:——yet you will find me willing to admit of a conciliation on *proper terms*, whenever you are pleaſed to diſplay a correſpondent propenſity.—— To retract where we have erred,—to acknowledge our faults, and make *retribution* for them, confer the greateſt ho-

nor, and will cauſe us to be applauded by every one whoſe regard is worth wiſhing for.——If we ſuffer a falſe pride, or a vitiated diſpoſition, to *continue* to predominate over the precepts of reaſon and virtue, the proſpect of Eternity, if we do not die inſenſibly, will at laſt convince us of our guilt, *when retraction may prove too late.*

——" He that acts unjuſtly
" Is the worſt rebel to himſelf: and though now
" Ambition's trumpet, and the drum of power,
" May drown the ſound, yet CONSCIENCE will *one* day
" Speak loudly to him."——

EVERY impartial and intelligent reader of the foregoing animadverſions, muſt have naturally remarked the *avowed intention* of Sir John's defence, namely—*to prevent the public from enabling* the author, by their *ſubſcriptions*, to publiſh

that

that continuation of a work in which he anticipates and *fears* (does not this look like *conſcious guilt?*) the communication of his ungenerous efforts to prevent the ſale of the former volumes, and to *fruſtrate* the author's endeavors to emerge, by making the world acquainted therewith, from a ſituation in which a family of NINE virtuous people are involved, and which cannot fail to intereſt every humane reader in their favor.——From the inſpection of the lovers' *continued* hiſtory, the public will be more thoroughly convinced of the inhumanity of their quondam patron, and be the more excited to prevent that *cataſtrophe* which, by the moſt infamous machinations, he is *endeavoring to effect.*

" To ſend the injur'd unredreſs'd away,
" How *great* ſoe'er the offender, and the wrong'd
" Howe'er *obſcure*, is wicked—weak and vile—
" Degrades, defiles, and ſhould dethrone a king."

POSTSCRIPT.

IT is hoped that if Sir John ſhould ſolemnly declare to the public that he did not *write* or *dictate* his defence, that he will alſo ſolemnly declare he neither gave his *permiſſion*, nor by expreſs command or *inſinuation* directed his agent to publiſh it under whoſe ſignature it has appeared (a more proper one for the *ſubject* could not have been ſelected;) nor *knew any thing of it* before it went to the preſs.——

BUT here the true cauſe of the manner in which it is introduced to the world is manifeſtly obvious.—It has been repreſented

ſented that the publiſher of a news-paper in the neighborhood (who has ſince declined buſineſs) had been blamed ſeveral months before the date of Sir John's burleſque juſtification, for having advertiſed the propoſals complained of, and an attempt made, by intimidation and compliment, to prevent the re-inſertion of what had a tendency to enable the author to publiſh the continuation of that hiſtory in which the public was to be made acquainted with the meaſures that had been privately purſued to intercept the ſale of the volumes already publiſhed. It appears by the Newcaſtle papers that Sir John paſſed through that town, in his way to London, on Monday, the 27th of February, the day on which he left Seaton-Delaval. His defence (as it is called) is dated the fourth day after his departure; the publication of which

his

his agent (who was apparently left to execute the preconcerted plan) affirms to have been occaſioned by his having ſeen the before-mentioned propoſals the preceding day—in order that his maſter, who had left the country three days before, might be ſuppoſed to know nothing of the matter.——Sir John was firſt to make his exit, in order that he might not be ſuppoſed to have had any hand in the formation of ſuch a diabolical plot. Had it been executed *before* his departure, it muſt at leaſt have been conceived to be done by his *permiſſion*.

THIS artful and notorious deception, under the maſk of aſſumed ſanctity, on the credulity of the public cannot eſcape their attention; which ſubjects the *whole* of ſuch an advertiſement to be equally falſe with the beginning of it, and renders

ders the more credible the repreſented machinations that have been privately purſued for the *now avowed* purpoſe of preventing the public's contributing to the relief of thoſe diſtreſſes originating from the infidelity of the very perſon who thus ſo induſtriouſly endeavors to fruſtrate the author's attempts to emerge therefrom.——Thus did the tyrannical and barbarous Roman emperor,* when he had given birth to ſome melancholy ſcene, *purſue* the gratification of his diabolical propenſities.

WHETHER a perſon of this caſt, however much he may boaſt of his accumulated fortune, be qualified to be a legiſlator, I ſhall leave my readers to determine. Nor after the obvious detection before-mentioned can the publiſhers of ſuch

* NERO.

ſuch an advertiſement be credited for *any* thing they chuſe to advance. They who tell *one* lie will tell *more:* and the only advantage, ſays ſome eminent writer, which a man gets by telling a detected falſhood, is that nobody will believe him when he ſpeaks the truth.——— With regard to the *expreſſed intention* of ſuch an advertiſement, namely, to deſire the public to pay no regard to the author's diſtreſſes, "Merciful God;" (the late Mr. Sterne would have exclaimed) "that one ſo *devoid* of honor and huma-"nity ſhould be reſpected for his opu-"lence."*

It is to be expected that when my powerful opponent replies to the requiſitions mentioned at the beginning of my poſtſcript, he will likewiſe clear himſelf from

* See his Sermon on Philanthropy.

from the ſeveral charges of *ingratitude* and *inhumanity* contained in the volumes complained of, and clear up the myſtery of no reply having been made for four years after they were publiſhed; as alſo that he will diſcharge from his ſervice the publiſher of his *late* Grub-ſtreet defence, if it was publiſhed without his permiſſion; and aſſert his innocence thro' the ſame channel in which ſuch an advertiſement has tended to condemn him; —the contrary will otherwiſe be manifeſt.——" It is not" (ſays one of Sir John's *advocates* at the period of the county-election) " a proof of *innocence* to " treat cenſure with *contempt*. To turn " away from an accuſation with ſuperci- " lious ſilence, is equally in the power of " him that is inſpirited by innocence, or " *hardened by villainy*."*

* Records of the Northumberland Election, p. 36.

" O power of CONSCIENCE!—even in *wicked* man
" It works—it ſtings—it will not let him utter
" One ſyllable—one—not to clear himſelf
" From the moſt baſe, deteſted, horrid act
" That e'er could ſtain a villain."

LEE.

News-paper Correſpondence.

" I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
" And well-plac'd words of gloſſing courteſy,
" Baited with reaſons not unplauſible,
" Wind me into the eaſy-hearted man,
" And hug him into ſnares."——

MILTON.

" It is the maſter-piece of villainy,
" To ſmooth the brow, and to out-face ſuſpicion."

News-paper Correspondence.

NEWS-PAPER CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors *of the* Newcaſtle Journal.

LETTER I.

——*Audi alteram partem.*

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN the laudable attempts of an individual to emerge from undeſerved calamity, are oppoſed by the oppreſſive hand by which ſuch calamity was occaſioned, every benevolent mind will be ready to contribute towards his relief; eſpecially when the force of TRUTH is

endeavored to be overthrown by the corrupting power of AFFLUENCE.——From your candor, as publiſhers, and humanity, as fellow-creatures, it is therefore hoped you will readily admit the public to be acquainted through the channel of your paper, that they are requeſted to *ſuſpend* their judgment with reſpect to a hand-bill that has been lately circulated, containing what is called a refutation of certain charges brought againſt Sir John Huſſey Delaval, in a couple of volumes, intitled, The Genuine Hiſtory of Two Unfortunate Lovers (publiſhed *ſome years ſince*); charges ſo manifeſtly confirmed, that the intelligent and impartial reader need only examine the work itſelf to be convinced thereof.

THE before-named hand-bill is publiſhed under the ſignature of one of Sir John's

John's SERVANTS,*—kept in pay for the purpoſe of preventing the ſale of a work which his maſter has never had any inclination that the public ſhould look into. —For this end, private ſtratagems *only* have hitherto been uſed; but propoſals having appeared for printing a CONTINUATION of it, Sir John's *laconic* public defence has now been *liberally* diſtributed, with a view to prevent the author's receiving that general SUBSCRIPTION without which it is ſuppoſed he will not be able to publiſh it: ſo afraid is the writer's opponent to have his conduct towards the former volumes committed to public inſpection, and hence now appears that *late* defence which ſhould have appeared *four years ago*.—Sir John ſaw the propoſals at the period of the election, which he loſt. And here it muſt be confeſſed,

* Known by the appellation of *Little Snotty*.

feſſed, that a perſon who has no feeling or gratitude towards an individual, who, from A RELIANCE ON HIS WORD OF HONOR, had ruined himſelf and family *in ſerving him*, is unfit to be entruſted with the welfare of the community at large.

A REPLY to the aforeſaid defence is now preparing for the preſs; in which every aſſertion that has been advanced, will manifeſtly appear to be falſehoods of the GREATEST MAGNITUDE (which the writer here SOLEMNLY declares them to be): whence it is hoped that the public will be the more ready to enable INNOCENCE IN DISTRESS to reſiſt the malevolent efforts of POWERFUL OPPRESSION!

I am, Gentlemen, your's, &c.

WILLIAM RENWICK.

Berwick-upon-Tweed,
March 10, 1775.

LETTER II.

——*Extra fortunam eſt, quicquid donatur.*

"A generous heart will melt for others' woe."

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the inſertion of my laſt letter.——Your ready compliance to contribute to the relief of injury and oppreſſion, without any other compenſation than that *mental ſatisfaction* which ariſes from the conſcious diſcharge of a generous action, proves you to be men of honor and humanity; and I have only to regret, that the preſent age abounds with ſo few poſſeſſed of congenial benevolence.

It is melancholy to contemplate how many *evaſive* excuſes are made by thoſe who have *no inclination* to alleviate the calamities of their fellow-creatures; and, among others, none is more frequently urged, with reſpect to that diſtreſs which an individual labors under from the injurious oppreſſion of ſome opulent adverſary, than that the complaints of ſuch a one being of a *private nature*, they muſt *beg to be excuſed* from interfering in their favor: ſo that if a great man throws a poor one into a ditch, from which he is unable to extricate himſelf, they will not condeſcend to help him out, leſt they ſhould *give umbrage* (for this is the *real objection*) to his *rich*, and therefore (as they deem him) *reſpectable* oppreſſor.—

Such abſurd apologies for refuſing to diſplay that philanthropic beneficence which

which every moral and religious precept inculcates and enjoins them to perform, is converting the ſphere of benevolence, which is of the moſt *liberal* and *extenſive* magnitude, into a limited, narrow, contracted one.——Away with ſuch prepoſterous evaſions! Rather let them declare the genuine motives of their diſinclination to aſſent to what they ought, in ſome inſtances, when ſenſible of the neceſſity of it, to *propoſe* before it be requeſted, and thereby prevent that pain which a modeſt mind often feels on ſuch occaſions.——Such ſelfiſh, ſordid mortals, if we credit the ſacred writings, cannot rationally expect to be admitted into the manſions of eternal felicity; where, however, they *muſt* in a few years arrive at, or be condemned to endleſs miſery.——Theſe are conſiderations, which however little they may at preſent think of them,

ought,

ought, if they chuſe to act wiſely, to be very ſeriouſly attended to.

THERE are, perhaps, no public channels, which ſhould be further from yielding to contaminating influences, than thoſe of NEWS-PAPERS. Thro' theſe it is that the community at large aſcertain and are acquainted with the ſtate of the nation by whoſe laws they are governed, and with the rectitude of thoſe public proceedings on which their general welfare eſſentially depends;—through theſe it is that the unhappy individual, when urged by the *laſt* deſpair, often gets the world made acquainted with his misfortunes, and obtains relief, who has no other poſſible way of communicating or emerging from them.

How contemptible then is that ſordid, unfeeling wretch, who, for a mercenary bribe,

bribe, or ſome contracted ſelfiſh conſideration, will not ſcruple to publiſh the infamous aſſertions of *powerful villainy*, but will refuſe to admit the reſpondent aſſeverations of the aggrieved party.——— Such a one muſt be totally unacquainted with thoſe delectable ſenſations experienced by the generous expanded breaſt, and which are of celeſtial origin, participating of the nature of THE DEITY! Juſtly doth ſome author ſay, "The "higheſt pleaſure of a great mind is in "contributing to the removal of unme-"rited diſtreſs."—But I fear the *grateful* effuſions of my heart, were I to proceed, for your diſplayed humanity in my favor, would extend too far for the limits of your paper.

I WOULD now claim your further indulgence (for I find the channels of your

neighboring brethren *inacceſſible)* to obſerve, that the public in this quarter, and doubtleſs in others, are greatly ſurpriſed at the *procraſtinated* reply to the propoſals mentioned in the hand-bill which was the ſubject of my laſt, and which the *ſubſcribed* publiſher of the latter pretends to have ſeen for the *firſt* time *the day before*; notwithſtanding *ſeveral months* are elapſed ſince he ſignified his *maſter's diſpleaſure* at their appearance, and intention to *proſecute the printer*; while more friendly aſſurances were *interblended* to influence a paper to *exclude* their admiſſion which I ſhall always continue to eſteem (while I have the ſame reaſon) for the recent additional proof I have had of its continuing impartiality.

What, then, muſt the public think of an advertiſement which begins with ſuch an *impudent* falſehood, and which naturally

rally renders the whole unworthy of belief? for thoſe who tell *one* lie, will tell *more*. There muſt have, doubtleſs, been ſome motive for introducing it, nor is it difficult for a ſpeculative mind to aſcertain it.——The *lateneſs* of the replication to propoſals publiſhed ſo long before, was ſuppoſed to render ſuch a beginning *neceſſary*, and the reaſon of its not appearing more *early* is equally eaſy to be inveſtigated. My opulent opponent, who lurks under the veil of aſſumed ſanctity, was to make *his exit* (I wiſh he would think of his *laſt* one) before the concerted plan, which had ſo long continued in embryo, ripened into birth. He was firſt to *retire* from the ſtage of action, in order that it might be ſuppoſed *he knew nothing of the matter*, and therefore was not *reſponſible* for what his *diſguiſed* ſervant, under the pretext of friendſhip and

a foreign title, thought proper to do in his abſence:——

ACCORDINGLY, four days after his departure was announced to the public, various hands were employed in conjunction with one of your brethren's papers, (wherein they were *infolded*) to circulate the moſt infamous aſſertions that ever were deviſed by the grand adverſary of human nature, with the *avowed* diabolical intention of *preventing the public from attending to the calamities of their fellow-creatures*.—"Merciful God!" the late Mr. Sterne would have exclaimed,* "that "ſuch people ſhould be ſuffered to eſ-"cape with impunity, or be reſpected "for the riches they undeſervedly poſ-"ſeſs."——Though the rich man in the goſpel would not *himſelf* contribute to the

* See his Sermon on Philanthropy.

the relief of the unhappy beggar who lay at his gate, he is not repreſented to have prevented *others* from doing it.——He was excluded the kingdom of Heaven,—what fate can thoſe conſiſtently hope to ſhare who firſt *occaſion* that diſtreſs which they afterwards endeavor to *perpetuate*? This is tyranny of the *greateſt* magnitude, and verifies the obſervation of a modern comic writer, that there is not ſo ſavage an animal as *a human creature without pity*.

The Reply mentioned in my laſt is gone to the preſs.—Though my opponent calls me a *Catch-penny* writer, I can ſolemnly declare, that my principal motive of publiſhing ſuch a Reply (which is of a conſiderable length) is to *vindicate my innocence* to the public, and to convince my opulent oppreſſor that, not-

 withſtanding

withſtanding my misfortunes, I have *ſpirit enough* to reſent his injurious treatment, and that I ſhall ever retain a greater reſpect for merit in the humbleſt garb, than *villainy decked in the moſt ſplendid attire.*

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obliged humble ſervant,

WILLIAM RENWICK.

Berwick-upon-Tweed,
March 20, 1775.

LETTER

LETTER III.

GENTLEMEN, *March 21, 1775.

HAVING seen in your Journal of the 18th of this month, an attempt by Mr. Renwick, of Berwick, the author of a book entitled, The Unfortunate Lovers, &c. to contradict a publication signed by *me*, and bearing date the 3d inst. with an intent to prevent the public from being imposed upon by the lies which he had published, and not intending to enter into a paper altercation with such an opponent, *I refer to my beforementioned advertisement*, as an *ample detection* of his baseness, and I am the more *inclined* to *decline* entering now into any farther

* The writer continues to have *no place of abode*.

farther particulars reſpecting that contemptible fellow, as ſince my former publication I have been informed that *proper legal methods will be purſued*, whereby the unprovoked and wicked calumnies *which I have expoſed*, will be *proved*, and the malicious and ſhameleſs author of them *juſtly puniſhed*.*

I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

GEORGE DOUGLASS, *Adj. of Berwick*.†

* This intimidation was to preclude the neceſſity of *ſupporting* what had been ſo infamouſly advanced, and *effectually to ſilence* the defenceleſs author of theſe animadverſions.

† *This requires the attention of the Secretary at War.*

LETTER

LETTER IV.

" He that fights, and runs away,
" May live to fight another day;
" But he that is in battle ſlain,
" Can never riſe to fight again."

GENTLEMEN,

NOTHING is more common in the field of literary altercation, than for a villainous writer to *evade* the force of fair argument; by advancing, inſtead of direct refutation, circumſtances which he knows to be artfully eluſive, and diabolically falſe: and when he perceives ſuch an attempt to delude the public credulity, likely to be fruſtrated by an explicit replication from his opponent, to find ſome paultry ſubterfnge for declining the conteſt.——My vanquiſhed correſpondent,

pondent, conſcious of his inability to *maintain* the field wherein he had been *hired to appear*, and where it was hoped the writer would not dare, or not get *admiſſion* to oppoſe him, has (on finding himſelf diſappointed, and in order to avoid the neceſſity of *ſupporting* his aſſeverations) made *a precipitate retreat*, and ſheltered himſelf under the cannon of his maſter's OPULENCE; where thinking himſelf ſecurely fortified, he boldly brandiſhes his weapon, and denounces future vengeance on his purſuing, and *(for the preſent)* victorious combatant.

DECEIVED and diſtreſſed by the perfidious aſſurances of an ungrateful patron, I was neceſſitated to publiſh, about four years ago, the narrative for which I am now threatened to be proſecuted—in order to prevent the appearance of a ſup-

plement

plement ſo much *dreaded by anticipation.* ——To deſtroy the force of thoſe ſtratagems that had been uſed for intercepting the ſale of the former volumes, and not with a view of injuring my deceiver, I publiſhed the ſentiments of the Reviewers thereof at a period in which I conceived they would be moſt attentively conſidered, but in which my impenitent *lurking* correſpondent had the leaſt inclination they ſhould appear.

Disquieted by the loſs of his parliamentary purſuit and the concomitant charges, the indigent, and therefore ſuppoſed *defenceleſs* author of the hiſtory of the unfortunate lovers was doomed the *victim* of his mental diſappointment, and pecuniary expenditure. For this purpoſe a plan appears to have been ſettled between himſelf and the ſervile executioner

tioner of his *ipſe dixit*, that commenced with thoſe hand-bills from which the latter ſeems to have anticipated ſo much honour and advantage:—the one from an adequate *compenſation* for his ſecret ſervices; the other, from his appearing in the world as an *author*: though with reſpect to the latter, he ſhould have remembered that this was the *firſt* time, and that he is ſuppoſed to be verging towards ſixty. The *novelty*, however, pleaſed him; though exhibited on the moſt *infamous* occaſion.——This *formidable* advertiſement (which has cauſed ſome of his maſter's moſt partial advocates to bluſh, and to expreſs their diſapprobation of) it was probably ſuppoſed would at once *ſilence* the author of the volumes complained of, and thereby convince the public of his being the impoſtor he is therein repreſented to be;

who

who has certainly a right to profecute the advertiſer,—but his maſter has engaged to *protect* him, and his *opulence* will inſure ſucceſs.

THE former finding (by my announcing to the public, that a proper reply to the aforeſaid hand-bill was preparing for the preſs) that it would be impoſſible for him to continue the conteſt (by ſupporting the authenticity of what he had advanced) in the open and ſpacious channel in which it was commenced, retires into the ſanctuary of his maſter's opulence, and (as it is ſuppoſed he had been INSTRUCTED before the opening of the campaign) from thence threatens the commencement of hoſtilities in a *quarter*, where his maſter's *affluence* would be likely to operate more effectually in their favor.

HENCE the public have been preſented with the *manifeſto* publiſhed in your paper of the 25th inſtant, under the ſignature of my deceiver's GENERAL on this *honorable* occaſion; whoſe *natural* propenſities, and *yielding* diſpoſition, remind me of the tragical cataſtrophes to be found in various authentic hiſtories. The deviſal of ſtratagems would prove of no ſignification were there none to be found willing to *carry them into execution*. I am ſufficiently ſenſible of the inſinuation of one ſo much *in the ſecret*, that a perſon in my ſituation in the world could not ſucceſſively ſtand a conteſt at law with one of his maſter's extenſive fortune. The prevailing power of wealth has long been univerſally acknowledged, and its baneful effects unhappily experienced. By the corrupting influence of ſuch a power, many an eſtate has been adjudged

adjudged to the *illegal* claimant, and many a *villain* has been enabled to fruſtrate the repreſentations of equity, whereby that puniſhment has been aſſigned to others, which ſhould have been inflicted upon himſelf. But there is a SUPREME POWER, (whoſe omniſcience cannot be deceived) who ſuperintends the deciſions of ſublunary tribunals, and who will in a future world render to every one that eternal happineſs, or miſery, which, without any SUBORNED evidence, will be known to be merited. Could I but perſuade my *unfeeling* proſecutor of this awful truth, he would ſhew his abhorrence of the execution of his will, and haſten to *retribute* the injured victims of his paſt ingeneroſity. Such a diſpoſition may accompany the horrors of a *death-bed* repentance, when both may prove *too late!*

W. RENWICK.

LETTER IV.——*continued.*

THE *evaſive* champion of my proclaimed proſecutor begins his letter with telling the public, that he had ſeen an *attempt* (which he will find *realized*) to contradict a publication *ſigned by* HIM; and, with equal *ignorance* and *audacity*, refers the public in his next ſentence to his hand-bill, as an *ample refutation* of all the proofs that might be brought to contradict it; which is telling the public that he expects they will implicitly credit what he has thought proper *barely to affirm*, and not believe any circumſtances, however apparently true, that tend to deſtroy the validity of his aſſertions. "It *is* ſo, becauſe I have "*ſaid* ſo,"——without conſidering that thoſe who have perceived the *relation* in which

which he ſtands to his employer, and *the chain of the connection* between them, will think his evidence ſhould be *precluded* even in law.

He concludes with a triumphant proclamation of his maſter's intention to ſeize his antagoniſt VI ET ARMIS, and then thinks *he has fairly leave to run away*. ——This is one of the martial *heroes* in the ſervice of His Majeſty, who ſigns himſelf Adjutant of a garriſon from whence he was alſo *obliged to retire* ſeveral years ago, (as he had formerly been from his *native country*) and where he has never ſince had *any inclination* to return to his duty.——Should the maſter whom *only* he ſerves permit him to ſwear to what he KNOWS to be diabolically falſe, he muſt *hereafter* be *anſwerable* for his perjury.——In the view of this *awful*

period, we ſhould not ſuffer the gratifications of pride or reſentment to ſubject us to eternal miſery on the other ſide of the grave, whither we are all haſtening. And this conſideration, however ſevere my opponents *oblige* me to be in my replications to their ungenerous efforts, will at any time incline me to ſubmit to *admiſſible* terms of reconciliation, and in the mean while I wiſh them both happy: —but I do not wiſh them to be ſo in the ſucceſs of *wicked ſtratagems*, whether they be formed againſt myſelf or others.

With reſpect to the proclaimed proſecution, it is not to be doubted but that my opulent adverſary, though ſenſible he could not convince the public of his innocence in the ſame channel in which he has been accuſed, and wherein the author is alone able to contend with him,

may

may ſucceed in a common court of judicature, where the writer's *circumſtances* will not enable him to obtain that *council* which would, in ſuch a place, be neceſſary to defend him, and which (without proper adviſers) he would be at a loſs to ſelect with a certainty of their not being *attached to*, or liable to be *influenced* by his WEALTHY opponent.

IT is therefore (as his confident advocate appears to be ſenſible) evidently in my proſecutor's power to *complete* the purſued ruin of a family every way deſerving of his eſteem; but would he, my *quondam panegyriſt*, gain any *honour* by the conqueſt?——Would the intelligent and impartial part of mankind believe him to be the *leſs guilty*, becauſe his rank and fortune had enabled him to *pervert* the courſe of juſtice?—or would the independent

dependent freeholders whom he wiſhes to prepoſſeſs in his favor, be the more inclined to elect him their repreſentative in parliament?

It is true, that as (from the knowledge of his intentions) he correſponded with the writer in an *evaſive* ſtrain, and as the perſon who was the principal witneſs of his *verbal aſſurances*, died not long after, I could not produce that kind of proof which the *law* requires;* but whoever has read the narrative before ſpoken of, will find every *preſumptive* proof to ſatisfy even the moſt incredulous.—My evaſive proſecutor, however, artfully, but diſhoneſtly, *avails* himſelf of my not being able to produce the former; while his *inſtructed* advocate very gravely affirms in his hand-bill, that he heard his maſter

* Proof *poſitive*.

maſter ſay (in his maſter's *dining-room*, while he, *himſelf*, was buſy at the MASH-TUB, in the *brew-houſe*) that he would *do nothing for me*; and therefore he boldly maintains I was a baſe perſon for expecting his maſter, after telling me *he would not do it*, to perform that promiſe which he had pledged *his word of honor to do* a year or two *before this period*.

How eaſy is it for thoſe who are only honeſt from *policy* and *compulſion*, to evade the fulfilling their engagements, where they know the parties to whom ſuch engagements are made, are not able to produce *compulſive* evidence againſt them. —Were all mankind *villains*, the requiſitions of the law would require to be *relaxed*.——I have often been *encouraged* to reſume the province of THE POLITICIAN, I will here take the liberty to aſ-

ſume

ſume that of THE LAWYER. If a perſon lends another five hundred pounds upon his *word of honour*, and the borrower is ſuch a raſcal as afterwards to deny the debt, this does not ſet aſide the *legality* of the claim;—it does not prove that ſuch a debt was *never contracted*, nor renders the victorious impoſtor innocent of the *fraud* with which he is charged, as the augmentation of our deſpicable CASUIST would enforce, by advancing what has been already mentioned.——If the claimant commences a law-ſuit for the recovery of his demand, he will be *non-ſuited* by the defendant's council, from his not being able to produce *that proof-evidence* which the law requires,—yet, at the ſame time, the claim is no leſs legal, nor the defendant's villainy the leſs infamous or extenſive.

If I aſſert that my opulent deceiver *repeated* his aſſurances *between ourſelves*, that he would not forget his promiſe in my favor, he artfully *eludes* the authenticity of ſuch an aſſertion, by urging, or cauſing it to be urged, that I am to produce *poſitive proof* of his having ever made ſuch a declaration; and, as a proof that I had *no right* to expect him to be faithful, his *hireling*-vindicator ſeriouſly affirms, that he heard his maſter ſay *ſometime afterwards*, that he *would not ſerve me:*—to which he ſubjoins that he can *therefore*—that is, from having heard his maſter make the preceding declaration—aſſert, he *never promiſed* to ſerve me.—With reſpect to any *other* confirmation of ſuch an aſſertion, my readers will be ſenſible he muſt found it on his maſter's *own* aſſurances, as the promiſe was made

in

in a quarter *three hundred miles diſtant* from the then reſidence of our *logical* aſſerter.

Now, can the public, after ſuch ſelf-confuting evidence, and the conſideration of his ſituation in his maſter's ſervice, poſſibly credit *any* thing ſuch a perſon thinks proper, or is directed to advance; or believe that he would endanger the continuance of his maſter's favor, by publiſhing ſuch *enormous* falſehoods without his knowledge or conſent, who the publiſher was ſenſible would know them to be ſuch?—To imagine he knew his maſter would be ſatisfied with *any* thing he chuſed to propagate in his favor, whether *true* or *falſe*, would be ſuppoſing his maſter to be of a *diabolical diſpoſition indeed!*—yet it *muſt* be one of the two.

He concludes his letter to his favorite paper with a *requeſt* (not printed in the copy conſigned to your's) *that his letter may be inſerted*—to prove that it was not written by the *editors of the ſaid paper*.——However this may be, it is literally true, that this paper ſilently *refuſed* to inſert a copy of my firſt letter ſent to your's, yet *admitted* that of my opponent. Here is a manifeſt partiality totally diſconſonant with that characteriſtic which ſhould diſtinguiſh the publiſhers of ſuch vehicles, and which ſufficiently indicates the *prevailing influence* of my announced proſecutor.

I am, with grateful eſteem,

Your obliged humble ſervant,

W—— R——.

CONCLUSION.

THE author of the antecedent animadverſions hopes he ſhall be excuſed by the generous, impartial public, if the warmth of that indignation (increaſed by *conjugal* and *parental* affection) which an honeſt and ſuſceptible mind naturally feels when treacherouſly treated, has cauſed him to expreſs himſelf in leſs moderate terms than are agreeable to his natural diſpoſition.——He has ever been diſpoſed to live in harmony with all mankind; but ſuch baſe attempts from a quarter bound by the laws of *honor* to have acted otherwiſe, to CONTINUE the diſtreſſes of a family for which he bears ſo uncommon a regard, cannot be viewed with indifference by him, however ſuch ungenerous behavior might have been leſs attended to by a mind poſſeſſed of *leſs ſenſibility*, and not agitated from the *ſame conſiderations*.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM 7 DE 71

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN

AUTHENTIC CONTINUATION

Of the HISTORY of the

UNFORTUNATE LOVERS;

(Who were ſeparated for ſeven Years after their Marriage)

Interſperſed with ſeveral occaſional Pieces of POETRY,

ELEGIAC and EPISTOLARY.

"*Notitiam primoſque gradus vicinia fecit;*
"*Tempore crevit amor.*" OVID.

Can fields like CELIA's aſpect pleaſe,
Or birds her ſtrains expreſs?
Can murm'ring brooks, or whiſp'ring breeze,
Supply her ſoft addreſs?——
Oh! haſte the hour when I again
Shall claſp her to my heart;
And ſince without her life's ſuch pain,
May we again ne'er part.

CONDITIONS.

I. TO be printed on a fine paper, and a new letter, in two volumes, *duodecimo*, price five ſhillings ſewed.

II. The firſt volume will be embelliſhed with an elegant engraved Frontiſpiece, (by a capital artiſt) alluding to an intereſting ſcene in the work.

III. The ſubſcribers may chuſe whether to pay the half of their money at the time of their ſubſcribing, or the whole together on the delivery of the books.

IV. A liſt of thoſe ſubſcribers will be printed who do not object to it.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THESE Volumes will be found to be much more pathetic and intereſting than the two former, which were very favourably ſpoken of by various Critical Reviews. The following Extracts are taken from three of them.

"ALTHOUGH we have claſſed this publication with thoſe works of invention uſually arranged under the denomination of *Novels*, it contains nevertheleſs a recital of FACTS.

* * * * * * * *

"As far as the diſtreſſes of our fellow-creatures are intereſting to humane and generous minds, theſe volumes will not fail to engage the reader's attention.—They are frequently *enlivened* by occaſional pieces of poetry, in which the writer appears to poſſeſs a *very agreeable vein*. But the *beſt* part of the work conſiſts in the CORRESPONDENCE of the Lovers, particularly the letters from the unhappy CELIA; which ſhew her to be a perſon of *excellent parts*, and the moſt *exemplary conjugal fidelity*."

LONDON MONTHLY REVIEW.

"THIS is, indeed, a tale of *genuine* diſtreſs;—and we hope the world will prove more favourable to the Author's misfortunes, than Sir John Delaval appears to have been; eſpecially, as the Unfortunate Lovers ſeem perſons not only of *real merit*, but of *much virtue*."

LONDON MAGAZINE.

"THE narrative part" (of this hiſtory) "is chiefly addreſſed to Sir John Huſſey Delaval, in an abjurgatory and recriminating ſtile.—The whole affords an *intereſting* and *affecting* ſtory, and is interwoven with ſome poetical eſſays, that are far from being contemptible."

EDINBURGH WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Meſſrs. FIELDING and WALKER, in Pater-noſter-Row, and J. WHEBLE, in Fleet-Street, *London*; Mr. CRUTTWELL, Printer, in *Bath*; and b the Author, at *Berwick-upon-Tweed*;——of either of whom, the FORMER VOLUMES may be had.

35